The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXVI. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30 1849. No. 3912 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

BALMAIN REGATTA.

THIS DAY, November 30, the GIPSY QUEEN, steamer, will leave Turner's Wharf, Balmain, at a quarter to 10 o'clock; and the Steam Ferry Wharf, bottom of Erskine street, at 10 o'clock precisely, for the Regatta. Fares, 2s. 6d. each. 9239

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON,

CALLING AT EDEN AND BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Iron Steam Ship SHAMROCK, George Gilmore, Commander, will sail for the above ports TO-MORROW, 1st December, at 5 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Sec.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 9180

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE packet schooner MARY ANN will leave the Union Wharf THIS DAY, 30th instant, at three o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
9066 Wm. DALTON.

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

THE fine schooner LIBERTY, hourly expected, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will be quickly despatched. Cargo will be stored free of expense, by
THOMAS CROFT.
Commercial Wharf
November 29. 9223

FOR BOYD TOWN, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE CUTTER CATHERINE to sail on Monday Evening. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf. 9273

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE clipper packet DART, 170 tons, George Bennett, master, will sail with her accustomed despatch. For freight or passage, having been splendidly fitted up expressly for this trade, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 9071

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing schooner TEAZER, Captain Aldrich, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 8761

FOR HOBART TOWN.

WILL SAIL ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

THE well-known packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, commander.
The Emma will be ready to receive cargo on Monday next. She is now having her cabins painted, which will cause her to be detained until the above date.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
9263 Queen-street.

FOR AUCKLAND

THE NEW BRIG MOA, 281 tons burthen, Captain Jackson, is hourly expected; and as the greater portion of her cargo is ready to go on board, will sail on the tenth day after her arrival.
This vessel has been built expressly for the Auckland trade; will always be punctual in her sailing; and having very superior accommodations—cabin and steerage; will present a favourable opportunity for goods and passengers. Apply to
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Lower Fort-street.
November 29. 9233

FOR CALIFORNIA

FOR CABIN PASSAGE ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig SALACIA, 296 tons register, R. Armstrong, Commander.
This vessel will sail on the 30th instant, and will call at a port in New Zealand. She has room for three cabin passengers. Apply immediately, on board; or, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
9262 Queen street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

BEE FOR CALIFORNIA.

IT having been determined to carry no steerage passengers by this vessel, all persons who have paid deposits as such, may receive them back on application to
M. E. MURNIN,
8997 Queen-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1850.
CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON.

THE fine fast-sailing barque ORATOR, 600 tons burthen, Captain Tayt.
This vessel will occupy the present berth of the Gloucester, at the Circular Wharf in a few days, when intending passengers are requested to inspect her splendid accommodations, which have been fitted up in England on the most approved principle. For freight or passage apply to
L. AND S. SPYER; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
8620 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing Ship SERINGAPATAM, 600 tons, F. Lovell, commander.
This ship having the greater part of her freight and passengers already engaged, early application will be necessary, to be made to Captain Lovell, on board, at the Circular Quay; to
Mr. C. S. DEACON; or
8478 THORNTON AND CHURCH.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY DECEMBER 5.

THE brig LORD HOBART will have immediate despatch, and will take a few cabin passengers. Application to be made to the captain; or, to Mr. RICHARD DAWSON, Lower George-street. 9204

FOR CALIFORNIA.

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER. CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON.

THE HARMONY, having now a large number of her berths engaged, those parties applying personally, or by letter, are requested to complete their arrangements, to prevent the disappointment of being shut out of this splendid first-class ship.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Agents.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 8787

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TO SAIL ON THE 1st PROXIMO.
CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON.

THE fine Barque GLOUCESTER has room for two cabin passengers and ten tons of freight.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Agents.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Steerage passengers are requested to have their luggage down in the course of this day; to prevent disappointment it is required to be legibly addressed. 8703

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE first-class teak-built barque JOHANNES SARKIES, 500 tons register, W. Gillam, commander.
This vessel, daily expected from Hobart Town, will immediately return to the above ports. She is three years old, sails remarkably fast, has a full poop, and will be a very desirable opportunity for passengers or shippers of horses. For terms of freight or passage, apply to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
8781 Church hill.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS TO LONDON.

TO FOLLOW THE KATE.

THE new and frigate-built ship ELIZA.
A1, 1000 tons, Captain Pain, will sail for London about the middle of January next.
This vessel is sister ship to the Kate, has superior accommodations for passengers, and having all her dead weight stowed, will sail as above. Apply to Captain Pain, on board; or to
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
Harrington-street.
November 15. 8308

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing first-class regular trader GANGES, 430 tons register, H. B. Blanchard, Commander, has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 12th December. Has good accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
November 26. 8934

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque SIR EDWARD PAGET, 600 tons register, A. W. Barclay, Commander. Has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail in all December. Has very superior cabin accommodation, and carries a surgeon.
Apply to
DONALDSON AND CO.;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
November 30. 9230

FOR LONDON.

THE frigate-built (British) Ship KATE, A1, 1000 tons, Captain Broderick. This splendid new ship will sail for London in all December.
Passengers for above are invited to inspect her accommodations, which are very superior; or can see plans at her agents, for which or freight apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
Harrington-street.
September 27. 5312

FOR LONDON.

THE fine barque WOODSTOCK. 300 tons register, W. R. Nicholson, master.
For freight or passage apply to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
Or to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE British-built barque TAMAR, A1 12 years, 556 tons register, Thomas Colley Stayner, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have quick despatch.
This fine vessel was built under the personal inspection of the present owner, expressly intended for a passenger ship. She has a splendid poop, a separate ladies' cabin, and great height between decks; is well ventilated, and possesses excellent sailing qualities.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Stayner, on board; to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER
or, to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
November 21. 8707

FOR LONDON.

THE splendid frigate-built ship HAVERING, A1 for thirteen years, 906 tons, John Fenwick, Commander. This fine vessel is on her first voyage. The cabins are spacious, lofty, and well ventilated, and offers a most desirable opportunity for passengers proceeding to England. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or to
9229 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A1 BARQUE SYMMETRY, 293 tons register, Charles Young, Commander.
Apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 490, George-street. 9225

FOR CHARTER.

THE A1 clipper Barque LIMA, 349 tons, A. Yule, Commander.
Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
November 30. 9228

FOR SALE, a fine new schooner, about one hundred and twenty tons builders' measurement, as she now lies off the Market Wharf, ready for sea. For further particulars apply to
Mr. SULLIVAN,
Sussex-street.
9267

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this Office, every Monday and Thursday, at noon.
The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills."
T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 1st May. 7158

BALMAIN REGATTA, "ST. ANDREW'S DAY," NOVEMBER 30, 1849.

President—Ross Donnelly, Esq.
Vice-President—J. H. Challis, Esq.
Umpire—B. Shaw, Esq.
Treasurer—R. Burrowes, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. R. Mackey.

COMMITTEE:

Mr. J. S. Thomas	Mr. T. Nalder
R. Ronald	J. Price
W. Vallack	J. Honey
A. Gray	J. Gough
L. F. Layard	F. H. Wilson.

FIRST MATCH.

No. 1.—Marryatt's Code. To start at 10 o'clock A.M.
For all Gigs pulling four oars.
To start from off the Flag Vessel, proceeding round a Flag Boat moored in Johnstone's Bay, passing it on the north, and rounding it on the south side, then round Goat Island, passing on the east and rounding on the west side, back to the Starting Vessel.
Entrance fee, £1 1s.
First Prize, £8 8s.; Second ditto, £1 1s.

No.	Name of Boat.	Colour.	Owner.
1.	Gazelle	Dark	Mr. Richardson
2.	Shamrock	Blue and green	Mr. Meehan
3.	Rover	Blue	Mr. Green

SECOND MATCH

No. 2.—Marryatt's Code. To start at half-past 10 A.M.
For Sailing Boats not exceeding 18 feet on the keel.
To start from a warp off the Flag Vessel, proceeding round the Flag Boat in Johnstone's Bay, passing it on the north and rounding on the south side, then round Pinchgut Island, passing and rounding as above, back to the Starting Vessel.
Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d.
First Prize, £7 7s.; second ditto, 10s. 6d.

No.	Name of Boat.	Colour.	Owner.
1.	Elizabeth	Red, with white ball	Mr. Hanran
2.	Sarah	Blue, with red ball	Mr. Smyth
3.	Native	White, with check and blue border	Mr. M'Gregor
4.	Ann	Blue, with red ball	Mr. Alton
5.	Convincer	White, red, and blue	Mr. Hayes
6.	Handy Andy	Red	Mr. Lomax
7.	Pilot	Blue Peter	Mr. Goodwin

THIRD MATCH.

No. 3.—Marryatt's Code. To start at 11 A.M.
For Sailing Boats not exceeding sixteen feet on the keel.
To start from the warp off the Flag Vessel, proceeding round the Boat moored in Johnstone's Bay, passing her on the north and rounding on the south side, then round Shark Island, passing and rounding as above, back to the Starting Vessel.
Entrance Fee, 15s.
First Prize, £10 10s.; second prize, 15s.

No.	Name of Boat.	Colour.	Owner.
1.	Will Watch	Black and red	Mr. Turner.
2.	Sea Gull	Blue and white cross	Mr. Freeman.
3.	Ianthe	Lilac Burgee white border with name	Mr. Mackay.
4.	Lass o'Gowrie	Blue with white star	Mr. Robins.
5.	Black Fish	Black	Mr. Nadler.
6.	Michie Free	Blue and red	Mr. Sheppard.

FOURTH MATCH.

No. 4.—Marryatt's Code. To start at half-past 11 A.M.
For Skiffs pulling two oars, to be rowed by amateurs only.
Same course as Match No. 1.
Entrance Fee, £1 1s.
First Prize, £8 8s.; second ditto, £1 1s.

No.	Name of Boat.	Colour.	Owner.
1.	Blossom	White with red star	Mr. Buchanan.
2.	Peri	Blue with red star	Mr. Buchanan.
3.	Trial	Green and blue	Mr. Meehan.

FIFTH MATCH.

No. 5.—Marryatt's Code. To start at noon.
For all Yachts.
To start from their own moorings off the Flag Vessel, proceeding round the Flag Boat in Johnstone's Bay, passing it on the north and rounding on the south, then round Pinchgut, passing and rounding as above, back round the Flag Boat in Johnstone's Bay, passing and rounding as before, then round the Light Vessel and Sow and Pigs, passing them on the west and rounding on the east side, back to the Starting Vessel.
Entrance Fee, £2 2s.
First Prize, £25; Second ditto, £2 2s.

No.	Name of Boat.	Colour.	Owner.
1.	Eclipse	Red	Mr. Woolley.
2.	Alarm	Blue Peter	Mr. Green.
3.	Champion	Blue Peter	Mr. Thornton.

SIXTH MATCH.

No. 6.—Marryatt's Code. To start at 1 o'clock P.M.
For Licensed Watermen, pulling a pair of sculls in skiffs.
Same course as Match No. 1.
Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d.
First Prize, £5 5s.; Second ditto, 10s. 6d.

No.	Name of boat.	Colour.	Owner.
1.	Bud	Blue	Geo. Mulhall.
2.	Sylph	Red and blue border	M. Bullivant.
3.	Blossom	Red	Thos. Mulhall.

SEVENTH MATCH

No. 7.—Marryatt's Code To start at half-past 1 P.M.
For Yachts not exceeding five tons.
Same course as Match No. 3.
Entrance Fee, £1 1s.
First Prize, £15; Second ditto, £1 1s.

No.	Name of boat.	Colour.	Owner.
1.	Midge	Blue Peter	Mr. Towns.
2.	Sea Queen	Blue with red star	Mr. Munro.
3.	Emma	Blue with star	Mr Martin.
4.	Eagle	Black	Mr. Howard.

EIGHTH MATCH.

No. 8.—Marryatt's Code To start at 2 P.M.
For Licensed Wood and Ballast Boats.
Same course as Match No. 3.
Entrance Fee, 10s 6d.
First Prize, £8 8s.; Second ditto, 10s. 6d.

No.	Name of Boat.	Colour.	Owner.
1	Hope	Red and white	John Bateman.
2.	William	Blue	Henry Petit.
3.	Jane	Red with name	Joseph Allen.
4.	Maria	Blue and white	Thomas Jenkins.

NINTH MATCH.

For a Gig and Dingy.
The Gig not under 20 feet on the keel. The race to be decided in twenty minutes. The man in the Dingy must be caught by the Bowman of the Gig.
Prize, £2 2s.

Gig—Thistle .... Blue .... Mr. Thomas.
Dingy—Spider .... Blue .... Mr. Milne.

The GIPSY STEAMER will ply during the day between the bottom of Erskine-street and Balmain, opposite the Flag Vessel.
By order of the Committee,
RALPH MACKEY,
Secretary.
Committee Rooms, Marshall's Hotel,
Balmain, November 20. 9211

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR COALS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Friday, the 30th instant, at noon, for the supply of such coals as may be required for the use of the H. R. S. N. Co.'s steamers, delivered at Morpeth, for one year, from 1st January, 1850. Samples of not less than two tons to be forwarded to the Company's Wharf, Sydney, on or before Tuesday, the 27th instant. Particulars of contract may be ascertained on applying at this Office.
JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf,
Sydney, November 12, 1849. 8152

ST. ANDREW'S PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Parishioners of St. Andrew's, and other Christian Friends usually attending divine worship in the temporary Cathedral, are earnestly but respectfully invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the Parochial Association, which will be held in the School Room, near the Cathedral, on St. Andrew's Day, This Day, 30th November instant, when the Report of the progress of the Association will be read. The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock precisely, by the Rev. G. King.
R. GARRETT,
9151 Honorary Secretary.

CASE OF THE REV. F. T. CUSACK RUSSELL, B.A.

AT the earnest request of many influential parishioners of Alexandria (North), I hereby convene a Meeting of all parties interested in the proceedings which have recently terminated in the revocation of the License of the Rev. F. T. C. Russell, as the Minister of that parish, to be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, at the residence of George J. Rogers, Craigend, Darlinghurst, (who has kindly allowed the use of a room for the occasion) to consider the best means of expressing their sympathy with that gentleman in his present position.
THOMAS WHISTLER SMITH,
Parishioners' Churchwarden of St. Mark's,
9226 Alexandria.

BELUBULA MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in terms of the 46th clause of the deed of settlement of this Company, R. J. Want and J. C. Crawford, Esquires, have signified their intention of offering themselves as candidates for the vacancies in the direction of this Company, occasioned by the resignation of R. Campbell and S. K. Salting, Esqrs.
M. T. PRATT,
Secretary.
Sydney, November 30. 9201

JERUSALEM COFFEE HOUSE,

498, LOWER GEORGE-STREET.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WEBSTER begs most respectfully to inform Captains of ships, also the Merchants and Trading Community of Sydney, that he will open the above establishment for business on Monday, the 3rd proximo.
G. W. trusts that all those who intend honouring him with their patronage, will favour him with a visit to inspect the premises.
Sydney, November 30. 9221

E. M'GLASHAN AND CO., General Commission Agents, Otago, New Zealand.
Address for the present, care of Messrs. Ronald and Co., George-street. 9257

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Office from Macquarie-place to the centre of Spring-street.
GEORGE REES.
November 26. 8990

BALMAIN REGATTA.

A TENT will be pitched at Balmain, on the point near Stallees', opposite the Gas Works, where refreshments, ale, wine, and spirits, of the best quality, will be supplied from Entwisle's Hotel, by the undersigned.
9275 WILLIAM MARSHALL.

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED,

THE AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC, AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. May be had of
W. AND F. FORD,
6839 And other Booksellers.

GROCOTT'S ART UNION.

THIS is the LAST DAY for the sale of the remaining 11 TICKETS in the above. Apply early.
Subscribers will be admitted free to the theatre.

SWEEPSTAKES.

The undersigned will dispose of the few remaining Tickets not paid for by the parties who bespoke the same, by Sweepstakes, at 2s. each THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

GUARANTEE.

£50 and £40 will be given for the 1st and 2nd prizes, if named this day to
J. T. GROCOTT,
9246 486, George-street.

RICH FRENCH BAREGE SHAWLS 12s. 6d.

THE largest, cheapest, and most recherché stock in Sydney of this elegant and fashionable article of costume, has been received by the undersigned,
EX WATERLOO.
LARK AND BENNETT,
Importers and Warehousemen,
467, George-street.
November 30. 9246

SYDNEY RAILWAY HOUSE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

E. PHILLIPS, Draper and Haberdasher, late of 366, George-street South, begs to apprise his friends and the public in general that he has removed to No. 299, PITT-STREET, Formerly the residence of Mr. M'Evoy, tailor and draper, and next to the establishment of Mr. W. Moffitt, Stationer; and herewith tenders them his thanks for the patronage extended towards him for a series of years; and in soliciting a continuance of the same has to observe, that he opens his present establishment with an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS, recently purchased from the latest importations; and parties disposed to become purchasers should lose no time in inspecting the same.

E. P. begs to assure his patrons that he is determined to sell at the least possible remunerating prices; and from his experience and knowledge of the trade, he is competent and ready to compete, in price and quality, with any establishment in the City, and as he intends to adopt a proper and tradesman-like business, avoiding puffing, and the catch-penny practice of *Ticketting*, (the fallacy of this system needs not to be pointed out,) but purposes carrying out the system of selling the best article at the cheapest rate; with these few remarks he directs attention to the following list of goods, recently imported, of the most modern style and fashion, which will be on view in a few days, notice of which will be duly announced; amongst the stock will be found an ample assortment of—
Haberdashery
Hosiery
Drapery
Cotton and woollen goods
Silk and satin goods
Apparel of every description, suitable for town and country, and the usual style of goods in the trade.
One trial will convince purchasers that the SYDNEY RAILWAY HOUSE is the cheapest house in town.

Country dealers and traders from the surrounding colonies supplied at the most reasonable terms.

WANTED,
A Lad accustomed to the drapery business.
E. PHILLIPS,
Draper,
9242 299, Pitt-street.

THE NEW VELOUR CURTAINS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY invite the attention of Upholsterers and Private Families to a Novel Production in *Drawing Room Curtains*, embroidered by a new process, and surpassing in elegance any thing previously introduced.
George-street,
9170 Opposite the Post Office.

ELEGANT WAX CLOTHS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY have just opened some beautiful designs in WAX TABLE COVERING, in PRINTED and IMITATION FANCY WOODS, MARBLE, &c., viz.:—
6-4 and 8-4 printed handsome patterns
6-4 and 8-4 imitation rosewood
6-4 and 8-4 ditto mahogany
6-4 and 8-4 ditto maple
6-4 and 8-4 ditto oak
6-4 and 8-4 ditto marble (various)
GEORGE STREET,
9171 Opposite the Post Office.

CARPETING FOR THE BUSH.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY invite the attention of their Country Friends to a large lot of *Cheap Carpeting, manufactured and imported expressly for bush use*, in the piece and in carpets, from 2 to 4 yards square.
4-4 Bush Carpets, 9d. per yard
8-4 Ditto ditto, 18d. per yard
Bedside ditto, 4½d. per yard
Square Carpets in proportion.
George-street,
9172 Opposite the Post Office.

G. CHISHOLM

CALLS the attention of parties EMIGRATING TO CALIFORNIA, to his immense stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Consisting of Colonial Tweed Coats, Trousers, and Vests, likewise English made goods, of every name and quality, and at a much lower price than usually sold.
A large stock of white and coloured SHIRTS at a very low price. 3492

NEW DRESSES.

GEORGE CHISHOLM invites the particular attention of the Ladies to a large assortment of
BOHEMIAN MUSLIN DRESSES,
embroidered in all colours, a very superior article, at
9s. 4½d THE FULL DRESS,
which is considerably below the English invoice price.
Also,
RICH VELOUR WINDOW CURTAINS,
at 2s. 10½d. per pair.
251, Pitt-street. 8518

GENTLEMEN'S Summer Clothing of every description at a great reduction, to be had at
8519 CHISHOLM'S.

SETTLERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS can be supplied with—
Striped and regatta shirts
Moleskin, duck, and Flushing trousers
Shepherds' coats
Pilot and beaver coats, and every article requisite for the
WOOL SEASON,
at very reduced prices, at
GEORGE CHISHOLM'S,
8520 Pitt-street.

SYDNEY HOUSE,

269, PITT-STREET.

JOHN T. WOODS invites the attention of Storekeepers, Settlers, and others visiting Sydney during the ensuing season, to his choice and varied Stock of Drapery and Slops, comprising every article suited to their wants, and at exceedingly low prices:—

	s.	d.
Double-stitched moleskin trousers, (per pair)	5	10
Cord ditto	6	6
Men's linen blouses, (each)	4	6
Light summer vests, (worth 4s. 6d.)	2	11½
Colonial tweed trousers, (per pair)	10	6
Ditto fancy ditto	11	6
Good blue serge shirts, (each)	3	6
First-rate moleskin jackets	5	6
Strong pilot coats	10	6
The best Scotch twill shirts in town, (per dozen)	25	9
Very good regatta shirts, fast colours, and large sizes at	17	6
Excellent striped shirts	9	9

And every article in the trade at equally low prices. 8587

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS.

J. T. SMITH, Shirt Tailor, Park-street, respectfully thanks his patrons and the public for the flattering and very liberal return his exertions have received during the last twelve months, fully proving that his endeavours to produce a correctly fitting shirt, with good work and substantial materials, have met with general approbation. Prompted with this success, he will increasingly persevere in his endeavour to please, and from his thorough knowledge of the ART of shirt-cutting and its *practical working*, trusts that his establishment may be second to none in the world for really good, correctly cut, and well-made shirts.

During the past winter there has been a pressing demand for labour, and J. T. S. has therefore been enabled to engage a large number of additional workers, and he is now in a position to offer the largest, most varied, and cheapest assortment ever produced in this colony, comprising—
Gentlemen's white shirts of every size and quality
Ditto with extra long fronts
Ready washed shirts of various kinds
Gentlemen's superior regatta and yacht shirts
Extra strong Scotch twilled ditto and bush shirts
With a very large assortment of boys' and youths' white and coloured shirts and night ditto
ALSO,
Ladies' and children's under clothing and night dresses
Gentlemen's flannel and merino vests and drawers
Silk handkerchiefs, cravats, half hose, and braces
Sheets, pillow slips, and towels
SMITH's registered shirt collars, (inimitable)
Blouses, linen jackets, and summer coatees.
N.B.—Shirts made to measure or pattern. 9199

IRONMONGERY, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

THE undersigned having recently added largely to his stock of general IRONMONGERY, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, by advantageous purchases in the colony, as well as by direct imports from the manufacturers in England, ex Sir Edward Paget, Tamar, Sarah Scott, and Una, begs to invite the attention of shippers, country storekeepers, builders, and the public generally, to the large and varied assortment of goods which are to be found at this establishment; the whole of which will be supplied for the future at the lowest remunerating prices—the proprietor being determined to reduce the large stock he has on hand to make room for further shipments shortly expected.

Engineers, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and Coopers, will find the price of Bar, Bolt, Bundle, Rivet, Sheet, and Hoop Iron, much lower than they have had to pay for some time past.
R. M. ROBEY,
9220 427, George-street.

PATENT SPRING SUMMER HATS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call the attention of the lovers of comfort to his unrivalled stock of Summer Hats. Among others will be found—
The Patent Spring Hat, in black and drab
Soft Hats, of all colours
Drab French Hats, and
Patent Summer Ventilated Hats
Of all descriptions, exactly suited to the present weather, and warranted to keep the head cool.
Also,
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Caps }
Gold and Silver Cord }
Lace and Cockades } In endless variety
Military and Naval Gold Ornaments }
French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street. 9281

FLOOR CLOTHS.

AN extensive assortment of Pare's Patent Floor Cloths, just landed, and on sale at
LENEHAN'S
Upholstery Establishment,
8851 287, Castlereagh-street.

ON SALE by the UNDERSIGNED—
Paint oil, boiled and raw
Patras currants, in barrels and butts
Cheese raisins, in barrels
Barcelona nuts
Candle wick
Carraway seeds
Printing paper—double demy
Curled horse-hair
Corks.
GEORGE REES,
Spring-street.
November 26. 8913

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

CHENERY'S Demerara Rum, 38 O.P., in original packages
Jamaica ditto, 26 O.P., ditto ditto
Martell's brandy
Case ditto, (pale, of superior quality)
Red case gin, Dutch and English proof
Whiskey, in hogsheads and quarters
Very fine Armontillardo sherry, in quarter-casks
Port, sherry, and Marsala, in hogsheads and quarters
Champagne, in 1 dozen baskets
Chateau Margeaux, in 2 dozen cases, (vintage 1841)
Ale and porter in draught
Ditto ditto, in bottle
(80) Eighty tons bar and rod iron (assorted)
(56,000) Fifty-six thousand slates (assorted)
(290) Two hundred and ninety St. Petersburgh deals (assorted)
(135) One hundred and thirty-five new oil butts
Red and white blankets
(200) Two hundred tierces very superior Moreton Bay salt beef.
American hops, &c., &c.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
9124

SPIRITS OF WINE.

SPIRITS OF WINE on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, No. 337, George-street, at 12s. a gallon.
HENRY FISHER,
9222 Glenmore Distillery.

THE undersigned has for sale at his Warehouse—
Teas—consisting of hysonskin, congou, souchong, young hyson, imperial, hyson, and gunpowder, per Swallow, Statesman, &c.
Sugars—pampanga, Taal, Zebu, and China brown
Coffee—Manila and Java
Black pepper
Pearl sago, in bags and boxes
Invoices of satins, silks, Ponjee handkerchiefs, scarfs, neckerchiefs, nankeens, shirts, grass cloth jackets, and other goods
Cognac brandy, in hogsheads and barrels
Gin, in hogsheads
Manila rum
&c., &c.
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, November 21. 8721

PRIME MESS BEEF.

FOR SALE at the stores of the undersigned—
20 Tierces prime Mess Beef, just arrived from Moreton Bay.
EDWARD W. LAYTON AND CO.,
Macquarie-place.
November 26. 8990

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER.

GG BRAND of Wollongong Butter, received twice a week, which is not to be surpassed in the colony for richness and fine flavour, and can be had at 10d. per lb.; and other qualities 8d. At the Grocery Store, Miller's Point.
9221 B. LOWE.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.
J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.
376, Pitt-street. 3329

WOOL.

THE Undersigned are CASH buyers.
MACINTOSH AND HIRST,
8621 Queen's-place.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of Wool and Tallow, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to their correspondents, Messrs. James Morrison and Co., Philpot-lane, London.
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
8279 Harrington-street.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers, or will make liberal advances on Wool and Tallow, either in Sydney or Bathurst, consigned to their friends in London.
8200 SYER BROTHERS.

BONES AND HORNS.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of shank and common bones, and ox and cow horns, in shipping order.
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
5299 7, Jamison-street.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE REGISTER OF THE BRIG EMMA, Captain Pockley. Any person bringing the same to him, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to the undersigned, will be rewarded.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
9264 Queen-street.

THE undersigned will not be responsible for any debts (*by whomsoever contracted*) without his written authority.
ALFRED AUGUSTUS ROBINSON,
No. 134, Liverpool-street.
November 28. 9125

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, being about leaving the colony, requests all persons having any claims against him to send them for payment within seven days from this date, 30th November, 1849; and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay their accounts forthwith, either to myself or Mr. A. Moses, merchant, Bridge-street, or Mr. Samuel Folk, draper, George-street, who are duly appointed my agents during my absence.
J. G. RAPHAEL,
591, Lower George-street, Sydney.
November 30. 9214

IF Mr. JOSEPH CHAMLEY will apply to the Rev. W. STACK, of Campbelltown, he will hear of something to his advantage. 120

MR. J. F. EDWARDS and MR. WILLIAM EDWARDS (late of Yeovil) will receive letters from England on applying at the *Herald* Office. 9208

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership hitherto existing between Walter Long and Thomas Woods, drapers, of No. 214 and 216, George-street South, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed) WALTER LONG
THOMAS WOODS.
Witness—
J. T. Worne.
Sydney, November 28, 1849.

The business will in future be carried on by Walter Long on his own account, who will discharge all debts connected with the late firm.
9276 WALTER LONG.

NOTICE AND CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING observed in the *Herald* of the 21st of October, 1849, an advertisement signed M. A. Sampson, I now hereby caution the public not to pay any attention to the same, as no cattle are in my charge, or the charge of Edward Bo'field, branded BI over T. for Thomas Blackman, but that the whole of the cattle branded BI over T, which have been sold by me, are alone and bona fide the property of me the undersigned, and that no person had, or has, any legal authority to dispose of any of the cattle above alluded to.
JAMES BLACKMAN, SEN.
Nugal, October 27. 9064

HORSE WANTED.

ANY gentleman having a thorough good saddle horse to dispose of, sound, and free from vice, capable of carrying 11 stone, may hear of a purchaser by leaving their address with particulars at the *Herald* Office, for H. J. R. 9203

FARM OR STATION WANTED WITH CATTLE.

THE above is required to rent, within a short distance of water carriage. It is necessary there should be a good cottage, and every convenience for dairying. Address, post-paid, J. Y., *Herald* Office. 9209

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WANTED to purchase either town or country Land, in the above colony. Persons having land to dispose of must state all particulars as to price. No. of town acre, or No. of section, and the district, and should the terms suit the advertiser, cash will be paid. Direct to H. W., *Herald* Office, until called for. 8756

COALS.

WANTED, 40 Tons of Coals, to be delivered alongside a vessel in the Cove. Apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
9265 Queen-street.

WANTED, in a family where no other lodgers are kept, and within ten minutes' walk (south) of Bridge street, accommodation for a young man of quiet habits. Address by letter, stating terms, B. A., *Herald* Office. 9212

WANTED, a Resident Governess, for the instruction of young children, who understands and can teach Music, French, and English, thoroughly. Apply to Mrs. GEORGE J. ROGERS, Craigend, Woolloomooloo. 9213

SHIP KATE.

WANTED, a Chief Officer for the above vessel; must produce testimonials. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell and Co.'s Wharf.
Sydney, November 27. 9065

TO JOURNEYMEN BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERS.

WANTED, a Man who thoroughly understands both branches. Apply this day, at Mr. HENRY BELL's, Butcher, 211, Pitt-street, near the School of Arts. 9218

CAFE PARISIEN.

WANTED, a Butler and Billiard-marker, for the above establishment, who really understand their business. Respectable references as to character and sobriety will be required. 8995

COOK WANTED.—Wanted, to proceed to Twofold Bay, per Shamrock, a man Cook who thoroughly understands his business, and can bake. Apply to E. W. LAYTON AND Co., Macquarie-place. 9165

WANTED, A MAN COOK. Reference required as to ability. Apply at Mr. W. SHARP's, 69, Hunter-street.
November 20. 9248

WANTED, a married couple, without incumbrance, as house servants for the country. Apply at the Club House, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock on Friday. 9129

WANTED, an active young Man as Cellarman, and to take charge of a Horse. One that has been accustomed to the town would be preferred. Character indispensible. THOMAS TAYLOR, 452, George-street. 9241

WANTED, a stout active lad, to make himself generally useful. Apply at 308, Pitt and King streets. 9210

WANTED, for the Interior, two farming men. Apply on board the Schooner Mary Ann, Union Wharf, to Mr. DALTON, between the hours of 9 and 12 A.M. 9178

TO TAILORS AND DRAPERS.

A RESPECTABLE MAN, lately arrived from London, wishes to engage himself as foreman and cutter in a respectable house of business. Every satisfaction can be given as to character, sobriety, and competency, on application, by letter, post-paid, to A. B., *Herald* Office, Sydney. 9202

THE advertiser, a married man, with a good knowledge of business and accounts, who has had from two to three years' experience in the management of sheep and cattle, is open to an engagement in town or country. He has had a liberal education, and would be glad of any situation in which such a qualification would be a requisite. Unexceptionable references given. Address A. W., *Herald* Office. 9198

A YOUNG MAN, twenty-four years of age, with good references, and good education, has just arrived in the colony in the ship Petrel, from London; he has been accustomed to the grocery business, has a wife and one child, and two orphan sisters—one 14, the other 16. He is willing to offer himself as a warehouseman, light porter, or shopman; he is a domesticated young man, and has no objection to engage in a gentleman's family in town or country.
Apply to W. L., No. 21, Elizabeth street South. 9200

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

November 29.—Lismoyne, barque, 596 tons, Captain Roals, from Plymouth the 22nd August. Passengers—Mr. S. B. Shaw, Surgeon-Superintendent, Mr. Dillon, Mr. R. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, two daughters and son, Mr. and Mrs. Dunk and three sons.

November 29.—Symmetry, barque, 293 tons, Captain Young, from Manila the 16th September.

November 29.—Rebecca, schooner, 58 tons, Captain Orr, from Port Fairy the 19th instant. Passenger—Mr. Montgomery.

November 29.—Dart, brig, 154 tons, Captain Bennett, from Port Phillip the 24th instant. Passengers—Mr. Brown, Mr. Middleton, Mr. O'Dell and son, Mrs. Cogan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Lott, Mr. Aiken, Messrs. John and James M'Arthur, and Thomas Delaney.

November 29.—Christina, brig, 126 tons, Captain Korff, from Port Phillip the 22nd instant. Passengers—Mr. Robertson, servant, and three children, Miss Wilmington, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty, Miss Neville, Mrs. Milne and son, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Toogood, Mr. Plummer, Mr. Howard, Mr. Saunder, Mr. and Mrs. Kay, and Mr. Coffee.

November 29.—William, brig, 121 tons, Captain Thom, from Launceston the 26th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Griffiths, Miss White, Mrs. Thom and son, Mr. Stewart, Mr and Mrs. Rees and six children, Messrs. Wright, J. Jacobs, James Weaver, J. Donovan, Mrs. Irving, and Mr. R. Hawkins.

DEPARTURES.

November 29.—Louisa Baillie, ship, 413 tons, Captain Roxby, for Guam, in ballast.

November 29.—Cumberland, schooner, 58 tons, Captain Wyburn, for Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCE.

November 29.—Royal Sovereign, schooner, 159 tons, Captain Hawkes, for the Isle of Pines, in ballast.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—The Royal Sovereign, for the Isle of Pines.

TO-MORROW.—The Scotia, for Otago; Sabine, for San Francisco; and the steamer Shamrock, for Port Phillip and Launceston.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 29.—Emma, 22, Smith, from Newcastle, with 26 tons coals; Fancy, 36, Barter, from Pambula, with 20 bales wool, 16 casks butter, 150 sheepskins, 9 hides.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 29.—Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Ops, 40, Gibson, for the Tweed, with sundries; John, 18, Morgan, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

November 29.—Symmetry, barque, 223 tons, Captain Young, from Manila: 2633 bags sugar, 135 bags coffee, 386 packages cordage, 6 cases cigars, Brown and Co.; 43 cases cigars, P. N. Russell; 30 cases cigars, Smith, Brothers; 3 cases merchandise, A. Moses; 1 case sugar, C. S. E. Brown; 4860 bags sugar, 1 package empty bags, 1 muster box, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 151 bags sugar, R. M. Robey; 48 cases cigars, Hugh Dixson; 2 cases hats, 68 cases arrowroot, 1 bag sugar, 1 bag rice, Order.

November 29.—Lismoyne, barque, 506 tons, Captain Roals, from London via Plymouth: 34,000 slates, 3 casks slate nails, 2 boxes oilmen's stores, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 21 cases copper sheathing, 10 kegs sheathing nails, Donaldson and Co.; 18 cases, 6 bales merchandise, Dawson and Thompson; 1 case, Rev. J. Barff; 300 cases olive oil, 23 bales and 9 cases merchandise, 15 bales corks, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 60 cases starch, 10 cases blue, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 21 cases, 6 bales, Order.

November 29.—William, brig, 121 tons, Captain Thom, from Launceston: 4 cases hats, H. Cohen; 1 case snuff, 1 bale wick, R. Harnett; 92 casks oatmeal, 25 casks oatmeal, 1 case fruit, 8 cases cottons, J. S. Willis; 2409 bushels wheat, 1 box fruit, Henry Fisher; 121 bags oats, Gosling; 200 bags oats, George Rattray; 220 bags oats, Order; 23 packages sundries, J. G. Waller; 1 box fruit, J. Grimwood; 6 casks fruit, Mrs. Irving; 2 packages fruit, Miss Walker; 4 casks gooseberries, Weaver; 90 bags bark, J. Mackay.

November 29—Dart, brig, 154 tons, Captain Bennett, from Melbourne: 1 case kangaroo skins, O'Connor; 52 casks beef, Bennett; 2 casks nuts, Cohen; 57 bales wool, 300 bags bran, 30 casks beef, Order.

November 29.—Christina, brig, 126 tons, Captain Korff, from Melbourne: 5 half-tierces tobacco, E. F. Jencken and Co.; 172 bags bran, 7 cases merchandise, A. Hordern; 7 cases 19 packages hardware, Order.

November 29.—Rebecca, schooner, 74 tons, Captain Orr, from Port Fairy: 125 tierces beef, 275 bags wheat, 1 bale sheepskins, 13 casks tallow, 35 bales wool, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR OTAGO.—By the Scotia, this evening, at six.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—By the Sabine, this evening, at six.

FOR PORT PHILLIP AND LAUNCESTON.—By the steamer Shamrock, to-morrow, at four P.M.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the Emma, to-morrow evening, at six.

LAUNCESTON.

November 23. — Winchester, barque, 393 tons, James Curry, master, from London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jordan and five children, Mr. William Hartnell, Mr. James Walbourne, and five in the steerage.

The schooner Lillias, from Geelong, arrived at Launceston on the 21st instant, and was to leave there for Sydney the day after the William.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, as the Rose steamer was proceeding down the harbour for Morpeth, she ran foul of the Light Ship, to which considerable damage was done.

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE.—To-morrow, 30th November, being the last day of the month, this office will be closed at 12 o'clock noon. J. GIBBES, Collector. November 29th, 1849.

The Lismoyne has made the passage from Plymouth in ninety-eight days, after encountering heavy gales from the eastward from the time she entered Bass' Straits. The immigrants by her comprise three married couples and one boy, also 175 female Irish orphans, the whole of whom have arrived in good health. No deaths have occurred during the voyage, and the ship displays great cleanliness. The Royal George left Plymouth with emigrants, for Port Phillip and Sydney, on the 18th August. The Sarah was to leave there for Sydney direct on the 26th August.

The barque Cadet, from Sydney, arrived at Manila on the 21st August, and was about to proceed on to China when the Symmetry left there. The Cockermouth Castle was loading for Port Phillip, to sail a week after the Symmetry. The brig Portenia, hence via New Zealand, arrived at Manila on the 26th August, and was loading there for Sydney.

The Rebecca reports the Phœbe, off Twofold Bay on Wednesday last at 4 P.M., from Sydney the 25th instant, for Melbourne.

The Dart reports having spoken the brig Diana, on Saturday last, about 30° E. of the Port Phillip Heads, hence the 14th instant, to Melbourne.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The James Turcan, hence the 25th March, and the Symmetry, from Adelaide, arrived at Gravesend on the 16th of August. The Competitor, for Adelaide, sailed from Deal on the 16th; and the Thomas Fielden, for Port Phillip, from Liverpool on the 18th August. The Ascendant and Robert Henderson, for Adelaide; St. George and Johnstone, for Sydney; and Windermere, for Hobart Town, sailed from Gravesend on the 19th August. The following vessels were advertised for Sydney, in addition to those already reported:—Blonde, barque, 672, Soutter, to sail 3 st August; and the Roman Emperor, ship, 900, Champion, 10th September. The Artemisia was to sail for Port Stephens early in September.

A mail was sent from Sydney by the Beulah to Singapore, on the 20th May; and one by the Steadfast for Guam, on the 24th May. They both arrived in London on the 20th August—one having been eighty-eight, and the other ninety two days on the passage.

THE SAMUEL ENDERBY.—This barque, 395 tons, Captain Henderson, is now lying off Brown's River, but will immediately leave for the Auckland Islands, her original destination. Charles Enderby, Esq., came to town this morning to order some necessaries for the vessel.—*Colonial Times.*

PORTLAND.—On Monday morning, a party of 131 well-conducted convicts left the convict establishment, and were embarked for Port Phillip in the ship Adelaide, which had been some days waiting for them. We understand that, upon arriving in the colony (should their conduct on board be proved exemplary), they will each be presented with a ticket of leave, which will entitle them to work for themselves, being, comparatively speaking, free. In addition to the above, there were 170 selected from Pentonville, the hulks, and Parkhurst prisons, who will be allowed a similar indulgence. A guard, composed of 50 soldiers, will accompany them on the voyage, selected from her Majesty's 63d, 65th, and 99th regiments of foot. There is an experienced surgeon on board, who has the care and management of the convicts, and also a religious instructor. The Adelaide was still in the roads on Tuesday night, waiting for a fair wind.—*Poole Herald.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

November.		SUN rises	sets	HIGH WATER. morn	even
30	FRIDAY	4 58	7 2	8 2	8 26

Full Moon, 1·30 P.M., November 30.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1849.

"*Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.*"

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

THE excellent summaries of English and Foreign news to the 20th August, which we have copied from the *Spectator* and *Atlas*, render any introduction to the extracts which will be found in another part of the paper unnecessary.

It was reported in London on the 15th August, that Sir RICHARD BOURKE (formerly Governor of this colony), died in Dublin after attending the QUEEN'S Levee. The report was uncontradicted for several days, and several papers gave brief memoirs of Sir RICHARD'S military services. From the following extract from the *Limerick Chronicle*, which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of August 21, we are glad to perceive that the report was unfounded. "We are very happy to contradict the statement in the London and Dublin papers of the death of Lieutenant-General Sir RICHARD BOURKE, K.C.B., as the gallant general is alive and well at his seat Thornville, near this city, to which he returned from Dublin after paying his respects to the QUEEN at Her Majesty's Levee on Wednesday."

There was no difference in the reported price of wool and tallow.

In order to give as much English News as possible, we have omitted, until to-morrow, several columns of matter and advertisements.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice THERRY, and a Special Jury of twelve.

TOWNS v. THE UNDERWRITERS OF THE ISABELLA ANNA.

The plaintiff's case was not concluded when the Court was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Thomas Hovenden, a third meeting. The following claims were proved:—D. Ogilvy, £170 2s. 1d.; E. G. Bailey, £112 6s. 8d.; A. C. Brown, £92 1s. 3d.; T. S. Mort, £73 5s. 9d.; the Commercial Banking Company, £183 14s. 3d.; Newton, Brothers, £706 17s. 2d.; Montefiore, Graham, and Co., £299 5s.; T. Mullen, £5 8s. 8d.; Joseph Medcalf, £90; A. Brierley, £377 14s. 4d.; J. Thompson and Son, £199; Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., £194 1s. 11d.; W. Nimmo and Co., £52 14s. 6d.; Smith and Campbell, £649 15s. 2d.; Macarthur, Little, and Atkinson, £442 13s. 11d.; R. Fawcett, £389 16s. 2d.; E. H. Pollard, £84 12s. 11d.; A. Foss, £576 4s. 4d.; the Bank of New South Wales, £49 18s. 6d.; the Union Bank of Australia, £565 0s. 11d.; D. Jones and Co., £962 16s. 5d.; F. Ebsworth, £156 17s. 4d.; E Salamon, £124 9s. 8d.; W. Long, £36 6d.; L Barnett, £108 15s.; E. Murnin, £670 1s. 6d.; R. C. Gordon, £6 1s.; W. Dean, £114 4s. 2d.; Tucker, Lingard, and Co., £221 5s. 6d.; G. A. Lloyd, £107 13s.; R. Campbell, £231 17s. 5d.; J. and W. Byrnes, £29; Campbell and Co., £152 12s. 6d.; T. Woolley, £189 3s. 4d.; R. Campbell, Sen., and Co., £1262 15s. 5d.; J. V. Lavers, £180 19s. 6d; W. Walker and Co., £155 18s. 8d.; Levicks and Piper, £1178 19s. 7d.; A. W. Phillips, £97 7s. 6d.; Charles Boydell, £76 2s. 11d; S. Brush, £23; and Charles Newton, £211 7s. 9d. A lengthy report was handed in by the official assignee, which having been read, Mr. Pollard moved that it be adopted and approved. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Ross, of the firm of D. Jones and Co., and carried, directions were given to the assignee accordingly.

In the estate of George Smith Hall, junior, a third meeting was held, at which the following claims were proved:—J. Brown, £22; G. S. Hall, senior, £125; T. Walker, £5 9s. 10d.; L. White, £28 13s. 4d.; R. Kelly, £8; James S. Hall, £55 10s.; John S. Hall, £35 17s.; J. Davis, £15 4s.; J. Hoskinson, £19; and J. Watt, £1 9s. 6d. The meeting directed the assignee to sell the assets in the estate for the sum of £90, to be secured by the endorsement of Mr. J. S. Hall, of Portland Head.

In the estate of John Tooth, a certificate meeting, nothing was done, it having been intimated to the Chief Commissioner that the estate had been released from sequestration.

In the estate of John Walker, a certificate meeting, the application was opposed. Mr. Johnson, acting for Mr. Mowatt, a creditor, and the meeting was adjourned until Thursday next.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of William Collier, a single meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Charles Whitney, a single meeting, at 11.

In the estate of Luke Milward, a second meeting, at half past 11.

In the estate of Moritz Mendel, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past 12.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Charles Saxby, a special meeting, at half past 10.

In the estate of John Conlan, an adjourned special meeting, at 11.

NOTICE.—James Etherington, of Newtown, butcher, who a day or two ago sequestrated his estate, has requested us to state that the amount of outstanding debts, 16s., is exclusive of bad debts, amounting to £107 1s. 7d.

POLICE OFFICE.—The sitting magistrates at this Court yesterday, were the Mayor and Alderman Egan, in one room; and, in the other, evidence was taken by Mr. Day, touching the charge of murder on which Collins is in custody. The following gentlemen have been summoned for to-day:—Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. D. Cooper, and Mr. W. Dawes.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point, at 11 o'clock, 394 packages Damaged Teas.

MR. S. SOLOMON.—At 26, Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, Trafalgar Chairs, Loo Tables, Chimney Ornaments, Pier Glasses, Bookcases, Tea Services, Engravings, Paintings, Toilet Glasses, Playing Cards, Spectacles, &c.

MR. CURRY.—On the premises, George-street, opposite the Police-office, at 11 o'clock, the Stock of Household Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, &c.

MR. MORT.—On the premises of Mr. Stewart, Cabinetmaker, Bathurst-street, at 11 o'clock, the Stock of Household Furniture, Sashes, Doors, &c.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At the Residence of Mr. J. S. Murray, Brickfield-hill, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Stock, Fixtures, Furniture, Horse, Gig, and Harness, &c.

MR. ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, at 12 o'clock, Weekly Sale of Horses, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Plated-ware, Silver Goods, Gilt Watch Keys, Needles, Toilet Bottles, Diamond Rings, Silver Watches; at 12 o'clock, Drawing-room Clocks.

MR. T. HURLEY.—At the Haymarket, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Watches, Wearing Apparel, Counter, Scales, Weights, &c.; at his Repository, at the rear of the Butchers' Arms, Three Saddle Horses, Three Milch Cows, Drays, Spring Cart, Draft Horse, Dray, and Harness.

FURNITURE.—HORSES.—Mr. Mort requests us to remind parties furnishing, and others, to his sale, this day, at eleven o'clock, at Mr. Stewart's, Bathurst street, of useful and elegant household furniture. Mr. Mort will also sell, at the Cattle Market, this day, 36 head of horse stock, including many superior colts, all of which will be sold to the highest bidder.—*Communicated.*

Mr. Lyons begs to remind the trade and others, of his sale, this day, at Deloitte's Wharf, at eleven o'clock, of damaged teas, ex Swallow; China yellow sugar, pearl sago, coffee, &c.—*Communicated.*

PARRAMATTA.

A MEETING of pewholders and renters of sittings was held in St. John's Church, on Monday last (November 26), for the purpose of electing two Trustees in the place of Mr. Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur and Mr. Arthur Blaxland. The Rev. H. H. Bobart was in the chair, and Mr. M'Dougall and Mr. Rowling were elected unanimously, the former gentleman having been proposed and seconded by Messrs. Langley and Woolls, and the latter by Messrs. Watkins and M'Manis. Some conversation took place relative to the Church Act, under which Trustees are elected, and it was alleged that several eminent barristers in this colony had expressed an opinion that, in consequence of the division of the diocese of Australia, the Act itself is null and void, and therefore that the people have no legal authority to elect either Trustees or Churchwardens. As this is a point which may hereafter occasion considerable difficulty, an authoritative opinion upon it should be obtained.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—An inquest was held at the residence of Mr. Smith, at Prospect, on the 27th instant, on view of the body of James Thomas Foulcher Byrnes, a child of the age of three years and seven months. Mr. Robert Smith being sworn, deposed—I am uncle to the deceased; on Saturday last, I went to work in the garden, and the child went with me; he shortly afterwards left me and went into the house; in ten minutes after I heard him call me, and on looking I saw him enveloped in flames near the house; I made as much haste as possible, and tried to put out the fire with my hands, but could not; I told the child to lie down; he did so, and I fetched water and threw over him, and so put out the fire; the child said he went to the fire and lit a stick to have a smoke; he was much burnt on the body and arms. He died at seven o'clock on Monday morning, the 26th instant. Dr. Gwynne deposed—on Saturday last, a messenger came and informed me of the accident; I sent some remedies, and requested to see the child, if it was not better, the next day; I came on Sunday and found deceased extensively burnt on the *nates*, and also the right arm; the child was insensible; I ordered some wine, he being in a state of collapse; I dressed the injuries, and told the friends he was fast sinking, and there was no hopes of recovery; the child has died through the extreme injuries received from burning. A verdict was returned accordingly.

The Commissioners appointed under the act of Council, for the Parramatta Road Trust, held a preliminary meeting at the Court House, on the evening of Monday last, for the purpose of reading over the Act, and making preparation for future arrangements. President, Dr. Hill, and Messrs. Howison, Pye, and Paten. There is but one opinion as regards the appointment of the above named gentlemen, namely that a better selection of Commissioners could not have been made, either in town or district.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS.—His Excellency Sir Charles Fitzroy, accompanied by some of his family, has been visiting the different establishments lately.

A MARKET PUMP.—We are happy to congratulate the public upon the completion of an excellent weigh bridge, together with the clean excellent state of the market-place, but we wish to call the attention of the Commissioners to the want of one thing more to complete their arrangements, and meet the wants of the country people, viz.—a good well of water, and a market pump.

IMMIGRATION.—Sixteen teams left Parramatta this day (Thursday), heavily laden, and taking with them about 160 immigrants, including children, for the counties of Bathurst and Goulburn. The people looked healthy, and were in good spirits, and the morning was beautifully fine.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Will you be so good as to inform me if it is requisite that "the doctor" on board vessels proceeding to California, should be possessed of *any medical knowledge or qualification whatever*, or is it competent to the owners to *dub* any man "doctor," and thus place the lives of the passengers in greater danger than even the overcrowded state of these vessels ensures. The owners do not care—but the Government ought to protect the people.

Yours,

AN EMIGRANT.

Sydney, New South Wales, November 28.

[The Passenger Act declares that every vessel having more than fifty passengers on board, must have a properly qualified surgeon.—EDS.

PENINSULAR MEDALS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully beg leave to acquaint you that I have just received through the favour of Her Most Gracious Majesty my Peninsular medal, the first I believe received by any non commissioned officer or private in the colony since the order was promulgated, and for which, through the medium of your widely disseminated columns, I beg leave to return my sincere thanks.

The medal is something weightier than that for Waterloo, the front bearing the impress of the Sovereign, with the words "VICTORIA *Regina*"—1848. On the obverse, the Duke of Wellington in a kneeling position, his baton in his right hand, Britannia crowning him with a laurel wreath, surrounded with the words "*To the British Army*," with the figures 1790—1814—implying the period wherein the battles were fought for which medals would be granted—(Waterloo exclusive), fought in 1815—for which I have the honour to carry one. Round the rim are the words "JOHN REGAN, Sergeant 28th Foot," and clasped on the ribbon immediately above the medal are eight silver clasps, on which are engraved the different general actions in which I was engaged, namely, Toulouse, Orthes, Nive, Nivelle, Pyrenees, Vittoria, Albuera, Busaco.

I have no object in making this communication but that of stimulating other brave men residing in the colony, the remains of a victorious army, to apply for such badge of distinction so graciously awarded, and to which I humbly trust you will lend your meed by giving this communication an early insertion.

I am, Gentleman,

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN REGAN,

Late Sergeant 28th Foot.

November 29.

ENGLISH NEWS.

MONEY MARKET.

(From the Daily News, August 21.)

MONDAY EVENING.—There was very little business transacted in the English funds to-day, and under the influence of a total want of animation they gave way ⅛. Consols for money opened at the closing prices of Saturday, 92⅞ to ¾, from which they declined to ⅝, but again rallied and were last done at 92¾. For account they were first marked at 93, then next and last at 92⅞. They closed at 92⅝ to ¾ for money, and at 92⅞ for account. The Three per Cents. Reduced marked 92¾ and ⅞; and the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 93⅞, ⅞, and last 94. Exchequer bills were done at 44s. to 48s. premium. Long Annuities at 9; ditto, 30 years, 5th January, 1860, at 8 11-16. Bank Stock realised 200 and 199; India Bonds, 75s. and 74s. premium.

The market for foreign securities was rather animated, and a fair amount of business was done, at maintaining prices, for most descriptions, whilst Mexicans were rather better. The business transacted was the following:

Buenos Ayres at 53½ and 54½. Chilian Six per Cents. at 94. Equador at 3½. Mexican, ex coupons, at 29½ and 29 for money, and at 28¾ 3—4, and 29 for account. Peruvian Four per Cents. Active, 1849, at from 53 to 52, closing at 52½. Portuguese Five per Cents. Converted, 1841, at 28½; ditto Four per Cents. at 29. Spanish Five per Cents. at 18½ for money, and 19 for account; ditto Passive at 3½; ditto Deferred at 9. Spanish Three per Cents. at 34½ and ⅛. Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 86. Two-and-a Half per Cent. Dutch at 53½ and 53; ditto Four per Cent. Certificates at 83½.

The accounts which have been received from Hamburg of the 17th speak of want of animation in the produce market. Speculators are holding off in expectation that the supplies which were pouring in from all parts would eventually have the effect to reduce prices, whilst the importers on the other hand feel no inclination to give way, as they may reasonably expect large orders from the interior towards the autumn, and as, from the appearance of other European and Transatlantic markets, the general opinion was in favour of most articles maintaining the prices which obtained towards the close of the blockade. Coffee continued to be most in favour, and the prices were fully supported. In hides transactions had taken place to the extent of 28,000 pieces at very firm prices. The exchange on London was without variation, and the quotations for the public securities were the same.

The commercial intelligence from India and China, brought by the overland mail this morning, does not possess much interest, and is, on the whole, less encouraging than we have of late been accustomed to. The trial of Moolraj was still proceeding, and continued to create the greatest interest in all the presidencies. The case for the prosecution closed on the 12th June with the evidence of Mr. J. Lawrence. The papers are filled with the particulars of the trial as far as it has proceeded.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(From the Spectator, August 18.)

ROYALTY counts among its privileges that of suggesting immense exaggerations as to the effect of all connected with it; but in spite of the legal maxim "nullum tempus occurrit regi," the practical refutation must come, and royalty cannot pretend to put it off. A London journalist reads about the excited fervour of the Queen's reception in Ireland, and at once assumes that disaffection has gone for ever; and he has scarcely written the words before we have new signs of turbulence and discord. "Henceforward," writes the *Times*," it will be impossible for a minority ridiculous in numbers, contemptible in talent, and of no character or moral weight in the Irish community, to blow up the ashes of civil discord, as in times past. We now find that the gentry, the merchants, all that was respectable among the clergy of the three denominations, the smaller tradesmen, and even the mob of the three most important cities in Ireland, have been on the side of order, civilisation, and loyalty.. ...For a deep conviction of the truth of what we now assert we are indebted to the Queen's visit to Ireland." By the same means we now learn, that in Ireland the wind always blows from the South, and that Kingstown pier is crowded with an immense concourse of finely-dressed people: at least it was so when Queen Victoria came on shore, and we may assume that it is always so! "We now know our power, and will no longer consent to be at the mercy of a score or two of rogues or boobies." A satisfactory assurance as the sounds of turbulent discord, suspended while the Queen was present, are renewed on her departure; for which, indeed, they scarcely waited. Nay, some of the old quarrel is revived by the visit itself. The *Dublin Evening Mail* solemnly complains of a report that the Queen spoke to the Roman Catholic Prelates about the duty of extending "the influence of our holy religion." The *Northern Whig*, a discreet journal of Belfast, exults because the Queen declined to visit a sectarian school for deaf, dumb, and blind children, and did visit Queen's College—one of the "godless." An allusion having been made in the Dublin Town Council to the quiet of the capital, a member sarcastically asked whether they were not still under a coercion act? And the Council has notice of a squabble about rescinding the address of sympathy which the French Revolution, set down in the records of the corporation. Religious dissension and foreign sympathizing re-engage the heated heads of the Irish before the elements have effaced the foot-print of the Sovereign on the soil of Ireland.

If the Queen had flatterers like Canute, they would have been set right by those elements, which showed no respect for the Royal movements. The Ocean Queen we call her; the waves knew her not, and to the winds she was a dead leaf. But indeed, Sir George Grey is far too much advanced in useful knowledge to share the impudent servility of Canute's courtiers, and he announced the Queen's approach to Scotland with the salvo of "weather permitting." The weather did permit at last; and the Queen Victoria, after a glimpse of Glasgow, all too rapid for the wishes of the worthy citizens, and a hasty interview with Fair Perth, is safely housed at Balmoral.

Like a bell tolling in the dead of night, a boding sound, is the meeting at Drury Lane Theatre, which breaks the quiet of the recess with the clang of "Parliamentary Reform." The Manchester and Liverpool agitators, in search of an agitation, have tried many schemes, and have at last devised the one which was put forth at the "aggregate" meeting on Monday. It may be said to consist of three parts, as it seeks to combine several interests. One part, with which the agitators began, is a sort of deferred stock, so little active just now that it does not even yield interest: that is the financial reform with which the Manchester school started. Another portion is the plan of Parliamentary reform, a compromise between Mr. Hume's little Charter and the great People's Charter: it differs from the large Charter in omitting one point, the payment of members, and in softening two others,—for universal suffrage is substituted a suffrage based on rating; and for annual, triennial Parliaments. The third part of the scheme consists of the machinery by which it is proposed to force these reforms on the Legislature,—the creation of forty-shilling freeholds, by the help of a fund to be reimbursed from the weekly shilling instalments of the freeholders. Such a plan accords with the letter of the "constitution," but for all that it is a very questionable part of the project. The materials for such an extension of the suffrage are not unlimited, and certainly the land available for such purposes is not without bounds. It is said that the suffrage will be placed within reach of all who deserve it, for it only requires a safe investment of twenty pounds: but there are tens and hundreds of thousands of men, industrious and intelligent, who have no hope of investing any pounds. The manœuvre partakes too much of that vote-manufacture which is so closely allied to corruption and the purchase of votes; and the plan can hardly be carried into effect without giving scope to a good deal of intrigue among the electioneering agents. If it succeed, other political parties will be trying it; and the squabbles of the registration courts will be transferred to the offices of pushing local lawyers, endeavouring to circumvent each other in the purchase and conveyance of land—not for *bona fide* purposes of residence or culture, but for the purpose of making votes. In that direction the evil consequences are clear enough. While the real addition to the constituencies must be too limited to effect any essential change in the composition of the House of Commons, the new vote-making may be used to gratify party bitterness and indulge personal grudges. On the whole, we regard this device as adverse to political morality, and therefore hazardous to the political strength of the people, which can never be permanently fostered by chicanery.

The movement received the support of Mr. Cobden, leader of the Manchester school; Mr. Hume, leader of the residuary old "Reformers"; of a few lords, anything but satisfied with their position in politics; of Mr. Feargus O'Connor and some of his Chartists—though we much doubt if Mr. O'Connor is authorised to speak in the name of the Chartists at large. The meeting excites the contemptuous ridicule of the *Times* and *Globe*; in other words, it is repudiated by the Ministerialists. The agitators could desire nothing better than official Whig resistance.

In spite of grave assurances that there is no cause for fear, the aspect of affairs in France grows more and more unsettled; and the country is so depressed, materially and morally, that the very efforts to restore her threaten to be mischievous in their first effects. An enhanced expenditure, a credit supported only by the faith that an effort is to be made, and a desperately sunken revenue, demand an act of strenuous exertion: every screw for raising a revenue has been turned home, except one, and now M. Passy proposes an income tax. The rate of the tax is to be one per cent., and it will take in all incomes. The more needed, the less it is likely to be levied. The Bourse is as frightened as if it were a declaration of civil war. M. Passy expects to raise 60,000,000 francs; he is more likely to raise 30,000,000 of people.

President Bonaparte has been making a tour which looks very like a tentative visit to "my people;" but if that was meant, he encountered great discouragement at Havre. The Deputy-Mayor made scarcely disguised allusions to the rumour that the President is looking out for the imperial crown; he declared that "France has had enough of revolutions, and must stop at a republic;" he advised M. Bonaparte "to let the love of France be his crown;" and assumed that "he would not suffer any party to attempt an impossible dynastic insurrection." The President made no reply to these insinuations; for Prince Louis Napoleon has a decided talent for silence.

He was taken ill on the journey, and had so sharp an attack after his return to Paris, that people already speculated on the question who should be his successor: a most obscure speculation.

Meanwhile, the Legitimists are about to have a demonstration at Ems, where they gather to present "his Majesty Henry the Fifth" with a brace of pistols. Do they mean typically to suggest to the disinherited Prince the alternative of suicide or a duel with the President.

The old influence which France has been instrumental in restoring at Rome proves too stupidly bigoted to fall in with the counsels of its patron. While the Pope remains in abeyance at Gaeta, the three commissioners whom he has appointed to govern Rome have been doing their best to prevent the restoration from being a final settlement. They have swept away all real improvements effected by the Provisional Government, and even some by the Pope; have restored the old courts of injustice, and abolished the municipal authorities; and under the name of a discount on calling in the paper money, they have inflicted a fine on all holders of the Republican notes. It is even said that they have re-established the Inquisition. Such are the results of Papal restoration by France: and yet the French army is, even now, keeping down the Roman people on behalf of the Government which thus uses its restoration!

Canada ferments with the Annexation movement, in spite of the lax presumptions to the contrary. A metropolitan contemporary has drawn the hasty inference that bad feeling had subsided, because only twenty persons had met at the convention of the League; but if the writer had looked to the intelligence in the papers of the same morning, he would have seen that on subsequent days the numbers increased to more than ninety. Although we have no reports of the proceedings, it is evident that very heated language had passed.

But it is from the Cape of Good Hope that the most sombre intelligence arrives. We have accounts of the transactions in the Legislative Council, including despatches which had been communicated by Sir Harry Smith, from Lord Grey to the Governor and from the Governor to Lord Grey. From these documents it now appears, that the same arguments which were employed in our columns, and subsequently in Parliament by Mr. Adderley in particular, against the transmission of convicts—representations to which Ministers promised to defer—had already been urged upon Lord Grey by the colonists, and by him overruled. With a supercilious disregard of persons "below" him, Lord Grey had not scrupled to place his only faithful servant Sir Harry Smith, in a position the most humiliating to him as an officer and a gentleman—had first made him party to a breach of faith, and then, in spite of his remonstrances, had taken advantage of his high military sense of discipline to use him as the instrument for enforcing an odious measure against the universal feeling of the colony, the advice of all the official class to a man, and his own upright conscience! Lord Grey first intimated that the colonists might have the exiles if they pleased—he seems to think that by calling convicts exiles he evades part of the solid objections to the introducing of a criminal population; he sends the convicts without waiting for the invited acceptance; and when the colonists remonstrate, he sets them at naught. The order in Council, directing the Governor to receive the convicts, was accompanied by the draft of a new free constitution for the colony; but it seems to be of a kind that is not at all unworthy of its accompaniment.

The colonists are exasperated to the last pitch of endurance, and we notice a trait of a highly dangerous kind: while many exhibit positive disaffection the most discreet imply, through their manner that the feeling is justified by the provocation. There is a conviction that the colony is entirely at the mercy of Lord Grey; that is not treated thus by the English nation, nor by Parliament, nor by Queen Victoria, but wholly and solely by that one man Lord Grey—a Strafford without a Charles the First to instigate him. It is in the literal sense of the word tyranny, and tyranny of the most hopeless kind—that which originates in obstinate feebleness. Lord Grey exhibits precisely the same kind of morbid pertinacity that was displayed by the sickly Charles the First by the sickly George the Third in the American war. And the English nation leaves the colony, its justice and its fealty, in the hands of Lord Grey!

THE QUEEN.

(From the Spectator, August 18.)

THE Queen graced the last day of her stay in Dublin, Friday, with a personal compliment to "Ireland's only Duke;" paying a visit to the Duke of Leinster, at his residence of Carton near Maynooth. Her Majesty was driven to the most beautiful parts of an estate rich in picturesque scenery, and was entertained by the exhibition of national dances performed by the Duke's tenantry. The grounds of Carton were thrown open, and were crowded by Dublin citizens and people of the country; the poorest mingling with the richest in the parterre walks; and all testifying their delight when the Queen, who appeared on the terrace, acknowledged their hearty cheers. The Queen's party returned to the Viceregal Lodge about five o'clock, and in less than an hour re-appeared on the way to Kingstown Harbour for embarkation. From the hour of noon and even earlier, crowds assembled near the terminus to catch a last sight of Victoria; but at four o'clock the throng of persons was so immense, and from its mere mass so unmanageable by the police and troops who kept guard, that the station gates had to be closed, and the general traffic suspended whilst the arrangements were perfected. About six o'clock the carriages arrived at the Westland Row station; the Queen and Prince Albert, with the children and suite, entered the train, and were speedily transported to the Kingstown station; every point of view on the way being seized by spectators who heartily wished her Majesty God speed and happiness. A single gun from the Dragon and the running up of a white flag formed the signal for manning the yards of every vessel in the harbour,—a splendid sight. Prince Albert first stepped from the carriage, then the Queen; and both appeared to enjoy in the highest degree the warmth of the greetings from all sides. "Her Majesty was dressed in summer travelling costume; she wore a blue summer bonnet, and a white lama shawl over a dark silk dress. The Prince was dressed in black, and wore an overcoat of white cloth, unbuttoned: he walked uncovered along the platform, bowing cordially and repeatedly to the cheering multitude. The royal children walked abreast between the Queen and Prince; and the Prince of Wales, recognising a cheer for himself, acknowledged it with a grace worthy of his rank." When the Queen was recognised on the upper terrace, a thrilling shout was raised by the crowd below, which was echoed by the crew of every ship in the harbour; and the peals of hurrahs were again and again exchanged across the water. The Queen was accompanied to the water's edge by a distinguished company. Her Majesty affectionately saluted Prince George of Cambridge and Lady Clarendon, and shook hands warmly with the Lord-Lieutenant and the venerable Sir Edward Blakeney: and then, with a general farewell to the rest, she stepped on board her yacht. On approaching the extremity of the pier near the lighthouse, where the people were most thickly congregated, the Queen suddenly left the two ladies-in waiting with whom she was conversing, ran with agility along the deck, and climbed the paddle-box to join Prince Albert, who did not notice her till she was nearly at his side. Reaching him and taking his arm, she waved her right hand towards the people on the piers. She appeared to give some order to the commandant: the paddles ceased to move, and the vessel merely floated on. The royal standard was lowered in courtesy to the cheering thousands on shore; and this stately obeisance was repeated five times. When the vessel had thus dropped a full half mile from the point of debarkation, the wheels rapidly revolved, and the royal standard swept out straight in the freshening breeze. Three steamers crowded with passengers kept company for some time; when they at last turned their helms, the Queen's yacht again momentarily slackened speed in token of farewell. 'As the evening closed, the smoke of the last ship of the flotilla could scarce be seen."

The voyage to Belfast was a rough one. Heavy rain began to fall soon after seven o'clock, and as night drew on the gathering clouds and foam-tipped waves indicated a stormy night. We again extract from the graphic narrative of the passenger-reporter who writes for the *Times*.

Towards midnight, the Vivid, which had been detained at Kingstown to receive luggage, joined the squadron and took up a position in advance of the Royal yacht, where she was stationed as a sort of post of observation—now dashing along to warn off some strange sail, and now taking a turn towards land to find out some light, or to ascertain the exact position of the fleet. Standing across the bay of Dundrum, wherein the Great Britain passed such a boisterous winter on the hard beach, the squadron through freshening wind and rising sea pressed onwards till the South Rock Light was visible on their port beam about one o'clock. A thick fog with rain dragged over the vessels, and obscured every view of sea or sky. The lights of the ships as they rolled in the swelling waves shone with a lurid uncertain glare; and the shrill whistle of the wind became higher every moment. Away on the verge of a stormy rock-bound coast—in a night obscured by a threatening sky—no joyous cheers to be heard—not a sound audible but the hoarse voice of the waves, or the shriek of a wandering seagull as he flashed athwart the gleam of the lanterns,—it was hard, indeed to bring home to one's mind the full fact, that tossing about in the little fleet which swept on in darkness and wind, was the Queen of the greatest empire in the world. At three o'clock the wind came up in stronger steadier blasts; and, as the lights on the Copelands—islands which lie off the entrance to Belfast Lough—were not to be seen, the squadron lay to till the Vivid ran in and made them out. On her return the squadron again proceeded, and ran into Carrickfergus Roads, about five o'clock in the morning, in a breeze which amounted to half a gale.

The Roads just mentioned are situate off the town of Carrickfergus, about seven miles below Belfast, and between the arms of land which almost enclose the Lough. An arm of the sea, gradually contracting as it runs for about ten miles up towards the town, till it narrows into a river crossed by a handsome stone bridge, constitutes the lough and harbour of that important town, which boasts as large a commerce as any port in Ireland, and is the Liverpool of the sister kingdom. The scenery on the coast is picturesque. On the North or Antrim side, a series of bold tumulary hills rise in a regular range till they blend with the horizon, and slope gradually away in a succession of fine meadows and linen-fields, with their snowy fabrics bleaching in the sun, with here and there some handsome villa embosomed in trees down to the shore, which is studded with white houses or clean little villages. On the South or Down side a similar landscape is stretched out; above which, in fine weather, are seen the lofty peaks of Morne and Iveagh. But with the dawn all the land was veiled with a thick gauze of driving storm. The scud flew rapidly on the winds of a strong South wind. The Lough presented a seething mass of foam; and the squadron, rising head to wind, tried to their bent the iron cables. When the morning advanced, a number of fine steamers laden with passengers came down from the town and saluted the royal yacht with loud cheers and firing of cannon; boats put off from the shore with crowds on board, and dashed through sheets of spray to welcome their Sovereign; and numerous yachts and small craft kept dancing about her with wonderful perseverance. Little puffs of smoke along the water's edge, with an occasional sound of infant cannon announced that the enterprising proprietors of various mansions were intent on signifying their loyalty in spite of the weather. But the morning passed away, and day wore on in perfect inactivity. The wind rose higher and higher; and but for the secure roadstead under the lee of the Downshire hills, the squadron would have made but bad weather of it. It rushed down with fury, sweeping away the cheers of the people and drowning the roar of their tiny artillery, now and then permitting a gust of music from the bands on board the steamers to be heard, and then crushing it beneath its own shrill voice. At one o'clock, the royal yacht signalled the Vivid to run down to the Black Eagle, and take her boat in tow; and in a few minutes more the little vessel was dragging a fine stout gig from the Admiralty yacht towards the royal vessel. The boat having been left alongside, in a few minutes more a party of ladies and gentlemen, well muffled, were observed to descend the sides of the Victoria and Albert, and push off into boats towards the Fairy; while the striking of the royal standard on board the former showed that one of those "who took so kindly to the water," as the sailors observed, was indeed her Majesty. A short pull through stumpy little ill-behaved waves brought the Royal party on board the Fairy; and at half-past one o'clock the little tender, followed by the Vivid, steamed away to Belfast, accompanied by a number of steam vessels, and greeted by the shouts of their living cargoes. On reaching the piers, which compress the channel into a narrow compass, about half a mile below the town, a gay bordering of shipping along both sides of the passage, with flags streaming in the air, and a dense crowd of persons, were to be seen, who ran along with loud shouts of joy as the Fairy passed onwards. Pateraroes, muskets, blunderbusses, and every sort of vehicle for the noisy ignition of gunpowder, were discharged with picturesque irregularity; the decks, the shrouds, the yards, the very topmasts of the steamers and merchantmen alongside the quays, swarmed with people. On arriving at the landing-place, a very handsome and substantial edifice, built expressly for the honourable reception of her Majesty, came in sight, decked out with wreaths, festoons of laurel, crowns, and mottoes, while on the top were stationed four lads in naval dress to take charge of the standard. Beyond this was one of the handsomest triumphal arches we have as yet seen, and at either side of the space, which was preserved by the guard of honour and by the constabulary, were gaily decorated platforms with their various occupants, all in high excitement, with waving handkerchiefs and hats; outside the wooden barricades and lines of soldiery was one compact mass of people. As far as the eye could strain over the house-tops and up the distant streets, a sea of heads was visible; and when the Fairy drew alongside, a cheer as hearty and enthusiastic as her Majesty ever yet heard burst from the people.

Among the gentlemen who awaited the Queen in the pavilion, were the Marquises of Londonderry, Downshire, and Donegal, the Earls of Roden, Antrim, Erne, Enniskillen, and Belfast, Lords de Ros, Dungannon, Massareene, and Ferrard, Lord John Chichester, Sir William Verner, Sir Hercules Pakenham, Sir Robert Bateson, Mr. Sharman Crawford, and many other gentlemen locally connected. The Fairy came alongside the pier at about two o'clock; and numerous deputations from local bodies, religious and lay, immediately stepped on board and presented their addresses to her Majesty. Fitting replies were given; and the Mayor of Belfast, like the Mayor of Cork received the honour of knighthood, rising from his knee "Sir William Johnson." The ceremonies having been performed, the Queen and Prince Albert debarked, and drove in procession through Belfast, to visit the institutions worthy of Royal patronage or attractive to the visitor. Foremost was the exhibition of the products of Irish industry, arranged by the Royal Flax Society in the rooms of Messrs. Sadler and Fenton. Her Majesty saw flax in all the stages, from that of the freshly gathered fibre, to the woven, bleached, and dressed fabric fit for use. The Queen and Prince Albert, exceedingly interested, spent a long time in the inspection, and ordered liberal purchases of what had most pleased them. They walked for some time in the cloisters of Queen's College, and entered the Examination Hall. The Queen made an offer of her autograph in the college album, when it shall be ready for the honour. The main streets of the town were then traversed at a gentle pace; and the general effect is thus described:—

The preparations were effective, the people were enthusiastic, the Queen was delighted, and everything passed off without the slightest accident or anything to mar the *éclat* of a most gratifying reception.

At half past five her Majesty returned, and with her countenance radiant with joy and good humour, remained on deck, acknowledging with *empressement* the marks of respectful attachment she received on every side, till the yacht was fairly steaming back to her anchorage, where she arrived at six o'clock. The gale, for such it now was, grew furious; and it soon was evident from the state of the sky and water that the squadron would not leave Belfast for the night. Soon after dusk, the mountains gleamed with bonfires, which blazed through the mist and storm like meteors. A few daring boats put off, but soon retired again to safe harbours; and the royal squadron was left riding through the storm when darkness came on.

Through Saturday night the storm continued without abatement, and for some hours of Sunday morning the ships breasted nearly a gale of wind; but towards noon there was a partial lull. The Queen attended prayers, to which all hands were piped. At a quarter past 1 the Vivid was ordered to Belfast with a message, and on her return at half-past two the squadron had disappeared—advantage had been taken of the lull to run for the opposite coast, and reach some Scotch port for anchorage during the night. The Vivid followed; and on getting out of the shelter of Belfast Lough, found a formidable sea.

As she met the long swell it pitched upon her quarter in a seething mass of foam, or slipping away from beneath, let down her hull into the yawning trough of waters, gulping as though it would swallow her at once. In advance, and nearly hull down, were the several vessels of the squadron, far separated, according to their rates of speed and power of endurance, tilting up their sterns, rolling to leeward, and thumping their bows through the waves. The further from land the higher rose the sea and the louder roared the wind. The Mull of Galloway was in all its glory. The south wind, coming up the channel, tore up the downward tide into rugged hills of water, topped with crisping froth, and dashed them against the quivering vessels, which squashed through and into them with a hissing noise, making a thousand rainbows of the spray. Thus up and down those green hill sides the squadron sped on its way, the lazy vessels going fast astern; poor Lucifer, with all such sail as he could carry, lagging hopelessly in the rear; Trident next, bowling along more steadily, and then, in various order, the Sphynx, Black Eagle, Stromboli, Vivid, Fairy, and Victoria and Albert. The little tender made excellent progress, though at times even the trucks of her masts were invisible in the hollow of the sea. Towards four o'clock it was evident the squadron did not intend to make for the mouth of the Clyde, for their course was too much to the southward; and about five o'clock they were visible passing the Corsil Light, at the entrance of Loch Ryan; into which they ran, and where they anchored, off Cairn, at twenty minutes after five o'clock.

A little boat put off from the royal yacht soon after her arrival, to a small landing place on the south side of the Lough; and it was said the Prince was one of her passengers; but of this fact we lay the onus upon rumour solely, merely venturing to affirm that the boat put off, and after a short stay, during which several gentlemen landed and walked along the beach, returned to the vessel. At midnight all the vessels settled down into gloom and profound darkness; the lights were extinguished in the yacht; and no sound was heard over the dreary waste but the roaring of the wind, still rude and strong as ever, the scream of the gannet as he flew to his rocky nest, or the bells which marked the due course of time on board the vessels.

At dawn the Black Eagle and Vivid weighed anchor and stood away for the Frith of Clyde, and soon the rest of the fleet followed their lead. A little revenue cutter came off from the lee of Arran, and put Captain Robinson on board the Queen's yacht, to act as a pilot up the magnificent estuary of Loch Long, one of the wildest and most romantic of the many arms of the sea which so deeply indent the west coast of Scotland. At Gourock the Frith of Clyde tends suddenly to the eastward, and Loch Long is a narrow prolongation of it in the northerly direction, which it takes up to that point. The Loch has a dark and gloomy aspect, from the deep and massive shadows which are thrown upon its waters by the ranges of lofty and heath-covered mountains flanking it on either side. The neighbouring hills are all overstopped by the bold and serrated range, known as the Duke of Argyll's Bowling-green, which breaks into a wild succession of conical eminences and splintered peaks, at an elevation of about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Unfortunately, however, these beauties were wrapped in storm cloud or obscured by the mist and rain.

At times a whiff of wind forced up the curling vapour, and disclosed a sheet of water compressed into narrow straits between towering mountains, whose tops were lost in the clouds, or expanding into bold bays locked in on every side by the steep sides of cliffs, down whose precipitous descent rolled the foaming torrent of many a burn swelled into foaming cascade by the heavy rains. Again the dense curtain fell and enveloped the whole scene. At some sudden turn a giant mountain—with a thousand white rivulets furrowing its sides—a few scattered sheep holding on, as it were, to the scant herbage—a shepherd's lone shealing, barely distinguishable from the surrounding heather, and an odd stray sportsman toiling after some wild pack of grouse up the cliffs—stood revealed for one moment in all its grandeur, to be lost in an instant.

It had been intended that the Queen should debark at the herd of Loch Long; cross from Arroquhair to Tarbet on Loch Lomond, a distance of about only four or five miles; descend Loch Lomond to Ballock, and proceed thence along the Leven bank to Dumbarton and the Clyde. Great preparations were made at Balloch and Dumbarton; but the inclemency of the weather deranged the plan. Prince Albert proceeded by this route, alone, in courtesy to the expecting people. The Queen, in her yacht, redescended Loch Long; and ascending Loch Goyl, a small and beautiful bay somewhat nearer to Glasgow, she anchored there for the night, and despatched the Fairy to Dumbarton for Prince Albert.

The Prince followed the route by Balloch and Dumbarton; endeavouring by his courtesies to alleviate the disappointment caused at the Queen's absence; and he reached Loch Goyl early in the afternoon.

On Tuesday morning the weather was still miserable. "Every rope of the taut rigging of the men-of-war at anchor off the bank distilled a stream of rain; the lugubrious-looking officers, in oilskin-hats and pea-coats, paced the wet decks like so many Noahs. However, spite of rain and cold and winds, the trains that began to leave Greenock soon after three o'clock in the morning were well filled, and a large body of spectators lined the banks of the broad river." About eight, the two yachts and the Vivid weighed anchor from Loch Gare, and descended to the Clyde, steamed rapidly upwards to Glasgow; the war steamers manning their yards and firing royal salutes as they passed. The landing place, close to Glasgow Bridge, was reached a few minutes before noon. As at Cork, here also occurred a notable meteorological incident—of course in honour of the Queen. The rain ceased falling nearly at the moment the Fairy was moored to the pier; and the "awful weather" which had prevailed for so many days cleared up, the sun shone forth from a beautiful sky; "and from the moment the Queen arrived till her departure, not a drop of rain fell!"

The form of receiving deputations with addresses was gone through on board the Fairy; and the honour of knighthood was conferred on Mr. James Anderson, the Lord Provost. The Queen and Prince Albert then landed, the Queen leading the Princess Royal, and Prince Albert leading the Prince of Wales; and, seated in carriages, they drove in procession through the main streets of Glasgow. The spectacle of triumphal arches, festooned houses, and decorated balconies, is described as very magnificent; her Majesty's Scotch subjects having exerted themselves to surpass the receptions given by the Irish towns. The shops were all closed, for the holiday, and the whole population crowded the streets. A distinctive feature is mentioned—

The whole line of procession, for three miles, was railed by thick wooden barriers; and the streets, instead of being protected by military and police, were kept chiefly by gentlemen, who to the number of between two and three thousand, were sworn in special constables, and appeared on the inner side of the barriers, dressed with white rosettes, and having white staves of office in their hands.

The Queen visited the old Cathedral, which was examined in every part. She then went to the College, and received in the Faculty Hall addresses from the Principal and Professors. The route ended at the terminus of the Edenburgh and Glasgow railway, where refreshments were laid out in the ladies' waiting room. Shortly after two o'clock, her Majesty entered a railway carriage built for the occasion, and was soon out of sight on the way to Perth.

The splendid station at Perth was elaborately decorated with festoons of drapery and wreaths of flowers and evergreens; and the magistrates of the town were in waiting to receive her Majesty. A double line of gentlemen enrolled as special constables extended

themselves the whole way from the Railway station to the George Hotel. The Queen's train ran into the station with great swiftness, and her Majesty alighted very suddenly; but everything was so well ordered that she specially signified her pleasure at all the arrangements. Soon after arriving at the hotel, Prince Albert and Sir George Grey visited the Penitentiary—"one of the great government prisons erected with the view of reforming as well as punishing certain classes of criminals, by carrying out entire separation and constant employment." In the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert surprised and delighted the townsmen by driving, without ceremony, over their celebrated Inch grounds and other points of view in the beautiful vicinity. Perth was made the resting place for Tuesday night.

The Queen was early astir on Wednesday morning; and her carriages were entered at eight o'clock, to post the remainder of the journey to Balmoral. The magistrates stationed themselves at the boundary of their jurisdiction on the north bank of the Tay; and "a respectful recognition from the Queen and Prince as they passed amply repaid them for this parting mark of attention." The route followed last year, by the coast and through Aberdeen, was this year exchanged for the direct Highland route, by Cupar Angus, Blairgowrie, and the Spital of Glenshee. At Blairgowrie there was loyal preparation of arches, with an assemblage of gentry; and at each stopping place there were numerous and demonstrative groups of spectators. However, on the understanding that the Queen's journey lost its character of a public progress with her departure from Glasgow, the reporters of the London papers there terminated their accounts, and left the Queen to pursue in private her route to the quiet retreat of Balmoral.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

Official Letter.—The following important communication has been addressed by the Home Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was posted at Glasgow on the 14th instant, and was received by his Excellency on Thursday evening:—

Royal Yacht, August 13, 1849.

My Lord,—It is with sincere pleasure that I perform the duty which devolves upon me, in obedience to her Majesty's command, of expressing to your Excellency, at the close of her Majesty's visit to Ireland, the heartfelt satisfaction which she has derived from her reception in that portion of the United Kingdom, and from the gratifying evidence which universally presented itself from the time of her Majesty's arrival at Cork to that of her departure from Belfast, of warm and devoted loyalty and attachment to her throne and person, and of affection for every branch of her family. The circumstances which have attended this visit cannot fail to strengthen the deep interest which, your Excellency is aware, has long been felt by her Majesty in all that concerns the happiness and welfare of her Irish people.

Her Majesty rejoiced to observe among the multitudes who enthusiastically greeted her appearance the absence of all distinction of class and party; and she indulges the hope that the feelings elicited on this occasion may tend to promote among all her faithful subjects in Ireland that union of art and affection which is essential to the prosperity of their common country.

I am further commanded to assure you of the satisfaction with which her Majesty remarked the general regard and esteem entertained for your Excellency, which have been so justly earned by your able, judicious and impartial discharge of the high trust confided to you.

I am, with great truth and regard, my lord, your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) G. GREY.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

Monday, August 20.—Since this day se'nnight the demand for all kinds of tallow has been in a very sluggish state, owing to several arrivals from Russia. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 39s. to 39s. 3d., and for forward delivery 39s. 3d. to 39s 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. 6d. to 37s. 9d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lbs. Our St. Petersburg letter, at hand to-day, states that the tallow trade was heavy at drooping prices. Yellow, on the spot, was selling at 115 roubles, and Ukraine at 115 roubles. To the 2nd instant the exports were 24,836 casks, against 45,511 ditto at the corresponding period in 1848, and 41.035 ditto in 1847.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1849.	1848.	1847.	1846.	1845.
Stock this day	Casks. 25,275	Casks. 15,337	Casks. 12,796	Casks. 10,817	Casks. 11,251
Price of Y.C.	39s. 0d. to 39s. 3d.	44s. 0d.	47s. 0d. to 47s. 6d.	41s. 6d. to 42s. 0d.	40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.
Delivery last week	1,119	1,202	1,371	1,668	2,178
Ditto from 1st June	12,860	15,654	13,389	8,912	16,395
Arrived last week..	3,745	2,529	6,985	3,353	861
Ditto from 1st June	12,662	23,450	15,386	9,106	11,375
Price of Town	40s. 0d.	46s. 6d.	50s. 6d.	43s. 0d.	44s. 0d.

WOOL MARKETS.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

British Wool.

Doncaster Wool Markets — Some idea may be formed of the increasing importance of these markets, from a comparison of the quantities sold in 1848 and 1849, respectively. In 1848, from June to August fair inclusively, the quantity sold was 43,800 stones. In 1849, for the same period, it was 71,800 stones, showing an increase in 1849, over that sold in 1848, of 28,000 stones —*Sheffield Times.*

Leeds, August 17.—There has not been an increased demand for wool this week; but nevertheless prices remain stationary.

York, Thursday.—We had a good supply of wool at our market this day, but there was only a thin attendance of buyers, with evidently no great desire to purchase, a large quantity remaining unsold. Prices remain the same as on last market day.

Liverpool, August 18.—Scotch.—There is no alteration to report in the demand for laid wool. The new clip arrives slowly to market; the transactions, consequently, limited, at late rates. White is not much enquired for. There is little or no new Cheviot or Cross at market. The few things coming to hand meet a ready sale.

Foreign.—If anything, there is less doing this week, most of the manufacturers and dealers being in fair stock. There are to be public sales here on the 29th and 30th, when 2000 bales, including East India, Turkey, &c., will be offered. Imports for this week, 2937 bales. Previously this year, 33,191 bales.

Foreign Wool.

City, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were large, amounting to 14,584 bales. Of this quantity, 3365 were from Port Phillip, 6081 from Sydney, 2344 from Taganrog, 1335 from South Australia, 668 from Odessa, 335 from Germany, and the rest from Spain, &c.

The market for wool is not very brisk, but holders ask full prices.

Breslau, August 9—We continue to have a fair business in all descriptions of wool at full recent prices. In the want of low wools middlings are chiefly required, and paid at from 54 to 60 thalers per cwt; country manufacturers and commissioners being the principal buyers. An English and a Hamburgh firm purchased a few hundred cwts. of fine Polish fleeces at 65 thalers, and lambs at from 65 to 75 thalers; skins at from 65 to 75 thalers, slipes at from 48 to 55 thalers are much required, and very small provisions on hand; fine Silesian lambs are neglected. The Berlin wool trade exhibits the same feature as ours, and is considered equally promising. Reports from Pesth from the 3rd instant, state that after a long dulness there had been suddenly, since the re opening of the much desired communication with Vienna, a great liveliness in business. Very extensive quantities have been purchased by Vienna houses and Austrian manufacturers at very good prices, and scarcely 5000 cwts. were left on stores. From Vienna we learn, under the date of the 8th instant, that in consequence of very large arrivals from Hungary, home and foreign buyers purchased with greater caution, and seemed unwilling to pay the late prices; but since the recent defeat of the imperial troops near Raab, which forced them to leave that place, and by which any further communication with the Hungarian capital was made impossible, business has got a fresh impulse, and very extensive transactions are made at higher prices.—Gunsburg.

Leeds, August 17.—Business only to a moderate extent has been transacted during the past week, in some measure to be accounted for by the little choice in the market; but now that a plentiful supply is just arriving, we may hope for more activity.

FOREIGN NEWS.

(From the Atlas, August 18.)

France.

The President.—Louis Napoleon returned to Paris on Monday night from his tour in Normandy. His reception had generally been cordial, and sometimes even enthusiastic among the population of Havre, Rouen, Elbouf, Louviers, and other towns included in his route. The distinction of parties and projects are, however, becoming more strongly marked throughout all parts of France, and the cheers for *La Republique* were uttered by different persons, and with a very different meaning from the vivas given for *Le President* or *Napoleon*. At Havre a civic banquet was held, when the Mayor, M. Bertin, in proposing the health of the President in his own presence, took the opportunity of delivering him a lecture upon Republican principles and the necessity of abjuring anything like a dynastic tendency with a significant reference to the American Washington. Louis Napoleon, in a brief reply, passed the lecture over in total silence, and merely invoked a continued prosperity to the commerce of Havre, with public order and stability as its necessary precursors. The President on his arrival in Paris was suffering from a serious attack of cholerine, but has since recovered.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Napoleon, a low mass was celebrated in the morning in the chapel of the Invalides, in presence of the President of the Republic and the Ministers. As that day was also the Festival of the Assumption, none of the journals, excepting the *Reforme* and the *National*, appeared on Thursday.

The Proposed Income-tax.—M. Passy has caused to be distributed to the Assembly a document relative to a projected income tax. It begins by stating the motives for introducing this law, alludes to the deficit in the revenue, which, in 1850, would amount to no less than 320 millions, if things were left to themselves. The minister considers that taxation on landed property has reached its extreme limits, since recent facts have shown what injury would be occasioned by any augmentation whatever. The duty on registration of conveyances was as high as equity could tolerate. Indirect taxes, so largely reduced on some of the most important sources, could not be increased to any extent. The Customs might yield greater resources to the public treasury, but to remodel the duties was a work difficult at all times, and most of all at the present moment, when a crisis not yet past was disturbing industry in its progress. Commerce was still suffering too severely. There remain then the revenues and the funded capitals. The minister condemns any excessive tax upon income or fluctuating capital. After entering at some length into the question of an income tax, he proposed one per cent. for its amount. Moreover, he considers the moderation of this per centage will remove all obstacles and discontent when the tax has to be collected. He estimates the total amount of revenue derivable from this new source, at sixty millions for 1850, but regards this estimate as below the mark. He regrets the stern necessity that obliges the Government to resort to this new measure, which the Government has only adopted because it appeared the least onerous, due regard being had to the present state of affairs and society; and this is what has determined the minister to solicit from the members of the Assembly their suffrages in favour of the bill.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a long letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of Venice. The reverend prelate expresses his disinclination to meddle in the temporal affairs of nations, but says that he considers the case of Venice as a question of justice, of humanity, and of civilization.

It is on the 10th of October that the trial of the persons implicated in the affair of the 13th June is to commence at Versailles.

The penalty of death pronounced against Captain Kleber has been commuted into that of ten years' imprisonment and degradation.

M. Levay, the author of a song entitled "The Ball and the Guillotine," was sentenced by the Court of Assize of Paris on Saturday to six months' imprisonment and 300f. fine.

The Law of the Press.—On the raising of the state of siege in Paris, the *Réforme* and some others of the prohibited and republican journals ventured to re-appear. The *Reforme* was, however, seized at the post and in its office, under the double charge of exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government of the Republic, and of apologising for facts qualified as crimes by the penal law. For a day or two the publication of this paper was interrupted, but has since appeared again. The first number of the *Bibliotheque des Enfans du Peuple* has also been seized under a charge of provocation given to the land and sea forces for the purposes of turning them away from the obedience which they owe to their chief.

A letter from Verdun states that 360 privates of the 4th Hussars have been dismounted, and ordered to march on foot to Toulon, to be embarked for Algeria. This measure is supposed to have been adopted in consequence of these men having manifested extreme democratic opinions.

The French Legitimists are preparing a great demonstration in favour of Henry V., which is to come off at Ems. It is said that a great number of the leaders of that party are preparing to make a pilgrimage to that favourite watering-place, similar to the celebrated pilgrimage to Belgrave-square. The pretext on which this Bourbonist demonstration is to be made is that of presenting a case of pistols to his Royal Highness, or, as they call him, "his Majesty." For some time past a penny subscription has been going on in Paris and the neighbourhood, the result of which is the purchase of the pistols in question. The day for the commencement of the pilgrimage is not yet fixed, but it is supposed that it will be immediately after the arrival of the Duke de Bordeaux at Ems. At present his Royal Highness is at Hanover, on a visit to the King.

The Army of Italy.—It is said that the French Government has determined to withdraw 9000 troops from the Roman States; 3000 are to be withdrawn immediately, 3000 in a fortnight, and the last 3000 in a month.

A murder was committed on Tuesday morning, close to the barrack, in Rue Neuve de Luxembourg, by a man in independent circumstances, named Magniey, on a person with whom he had long lived in habits of friendship. Magniey approached his victim, and fired a pistol shot through his body. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the nearest hospital, when his wound was declared to be mortal. The murderer pleads in his justification that the wounded man, although advanced in years and the father of a family, had seduced Magniey's wife.

It appears notwithstanding the exposure in the year 1840 of the doings of a gang of swindlers who attempted, on an extensive scale, to negotiate in the principal cities of Europe forged circular notes of an eminent London banking-house, a similar experiment is now being attempted.

Austria and Hungary.

The defeat of the Austrians before Comorn appears to have been more serious than was at first supposed. The Magyars already stand between Wieselburg and Hochstrass, have occupied Szerdahely, in the Schut, and northwards by Neuausel, and have thrown a bridge over the Neutra.

The last Vienna papers, dated the 12th instant, contain an official despatch from the head-quarters of General Lüders in Schassburg (Transylvania), stating that on the 31st ultimo a battle took place between his corps and the Hungarian army under Bem, in which the latter was defeated, and the Russian General Skariatin killed by a cannon ball. One thousand Hungarians are stated to have been killed in this battle, whilst the rest saved themselves by a wild flight to Keresztur. They were pursued by the Cossacks, who took seven field pieces, two standards, a large quantity of ammunition, and General Bem's travelling calash, containing important papers. Five hundred prisoners too were captured by the Russians, and of General Bem it is asserted that he escaped with great difficulty from the Cossacks, who were close at his heels, and wounded him with a lance. The Russian losses are quoted at 44 killed and 106 wounded. Among the papers found in General Bem's carriage there were two notes from M. Kossuth; one of them, informing Bem that Kossuth "can give him (Bem) his life, but no money," and the other exhorting the Polish general to endeavour to interest the Turks against the Russians, or make the latter suspect the former.

The Hungarian corps which passed into Moldavia, is still in that province. Measures have been taken to prevent their doing any mischief. Reports from Jassy state that this army has already been driven back into Transylvania, but this news is to all appearance premature, for it is announced that the Turkish troops, under Suleiman Pasha, are advancing towards the Moldavian frontier.

La Presse states that a letter has been received, announcing that the great Russian army had been completely defeated by the Magyars. It was added that the Russian army of reserve was marching night and day towards Podolia and Volhynia, which were uncovered by the defeat, and which provinces the Emperor Nicholas feared would be invaded by the victorious Hungarians.

Prussia.

The new Parliament met in Berlin on the 11th, when Count Schwerin was elected President. The opposition started a candidate, M. Simson, who obtained 84 votes which indicates the strength of the left or democratic party in the Second Chamber. Various bills and administrative measures conceived in a liberal and reforming spirit have been proposed to the Legislature by the Ministers.

An exposition of the products of the artistic and manufacturing skill of Berlin was opened on the 10th. Most of the Ministers and General Wrangel were present at the private view. The exhibition is, on the whole, a fine one, though in miniature compared with the gigantic exhibitions of the French capital; it is supplied from Berlin alone, and not the whole nation. Much good taste is displayed in the arrangement of the different objects, and, from the abundance of artscles of luxury, the hall has every appearance of a bazaar or fancy fair. Some specimens of cabinet-making are perfect wonders of workmanship. There are also some fine casts in zinc, plaster, and iron, after Thorwaldsen, Rauch, and other masters. Gutta percha had been pressed and moulded into an incredible variety of articles, many of great elegance. The porcelain of the royal manufactory exhibits every improvement of modern taste, both in shape and design; and there are some specimens of massive bookbinding that could not have been surpassed by the artists of the middle ages, when books were worth preservation and ornament. The exhibition will be open for some weeks.

The Count de Montemolin arrived at Berlin on the 11th, and was invited to dine with the King and Queen. The Spanish envoy, the Marquis de Val de Gama, left Berlin for Dresden two or three days previous to the Count's arrival, and was followed by his secretaries and attachés, in consequence, probably of Count Montemolin having taken up his quarters at the same hotel where those gentlemen were lodged.

The *Kolner* and *Deutsche Zeitung* states that the sovereignty of the two principalities of Hohenzollern has now formally been merged in the Crown of Prussia. The two pieces of land, which give Prussia a firm footing in the south of Germany, were some days occupied by Prussian troops, whom the inhabitants received with the greatest enthusiasm. In the Munich journals it is stated that Bavaria means to protest against the convention which has been agreed to by the elder and the younger line of the house of Hohenzollern.

Baden Baden.—The Baden journals contain the details of the trial and military execution of three more leaders of the insurrection—Neff, Major Bedenfeld, and Tiedmann, the governor of the insurgent garrison of Rastadt.

A letter in the *Hamburg Correspondent* announces that the Landgraf of Hesse Homburg had become bankrupt.

Schleswig-Holstein.—The blockade of the Elbe was raised on the 11th instant.

Italy.

Accounts from Bologna of the 8th instant state that the Austrians have shot the priest Bassi, one of Garibaldi's followers, who was taken on the previous day, as also Levraghi, one of Garibaldi's officers, who was captured at the same time. Bassi was a native of Bologna, and one of the most eloquent preachers of Italy. He was shot on the pretence that he was taken with arms in his hands. M. Levraghi was a native of Milan, and had been in the Austrian army. He was, therefore, shot as a deserter.

It was reported at Ferrara on the 6th instant, that Garibaldi had effected his escape to Venice. The Paris *National* confirms this report.

The *Concordia* of Turin gives the following statement:—Having arrived at San Morino, and seeing the impossibility of continuing his march to the Adriatic with the whole of his troops, Garibaldi made choice of the most compromised among them, and directed the remainder to send a deputation to Rimini to make their submission. By this means he diverted the attention of the Austrians from his own movements, and succeeded in gaining Cesenatico with 300 men, through an almost impenetrable country. His wife preceded him with a sort of vanguard; when at Cesenatico she placed advanced sentinels, directed barricades to be constructed with carts, &c., on the high roads. While they were embarking, a *carrettella* arrived from Ravenna, with a Croatian corporal, and a soldier, who were taking two or three sacks of shoes to the army. Garibaldi thanked *them* for the shoes, which he said he wanted very badly, and then told them they had better go with him, as, if they returned to their corps, they would be severely punished. Garibaldi was the last to embark; as his boat was in too shallow water, he waded into the sea, and pulled it out with his own hands. An English colonel was with him. An hour after the departure of Garibaldi, General Gorzkowski arrived at Cesenatico with 500 men; finding he came too late, he set out immediately for Bologna in a chaise and four, Garibaldi's flotilla having reached the open sea, fell in with a large vessel sailing under American colours where his son was said to be. They joined her, and pursued their course to Venice.

A proclamation *from* the military authorities was posted up at Bologna on the 6th, announcing that, among the persons that had escaped the Austrian sea and land forces, was the chief himself, with his wife, far advanced in pregnancy. It is declared that, whoever favours their flight, or does not give them up to the authorities, is liable to be punished by martial law.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the indemnity of 75,000,000 due by Piedmont to Austria, has already been paid by the house of Rothschild, on account of the former Power.

Spain.

Another ministerial crisis has been in progress at Madrid. Messrs. Pidal and Mon are said to have sent in their resignations to the Queen, and the arrangements for a new ministry are stated to have been in forwardness. By the latest accounts, which come up to the 11th instant, the crisis was reported to be still continuing, but an expectation was entertained that matters would be accommodated without a change in the administration. Personal differences between M. Mon and Sartorius are stated to have formed the main cause of the crisis.

United States.

The Caledonia reached the Mersey, on Tuesday, with Boston letters and papers to the 1st instant. The accounts from New York extend to the evening of the 31st ultimo.

The domestic affairs of the States present no feature of interest. Even the excitement in relation to the question of slavery appeared momentarily quieted. Two facts only of interest in connexion with the topic of "domestic institutions," are mentioned in the journals; the first being an announcement that the Governor of the State of Maine had vetoed resolutions, adopted by the legislature, in a spirit hostile to the extension of bondage; the second, that several "coloured servants," otherwise slaves, had been embarked at New Orleans by their masters *en route* to California.

Manufacturing industry appears still to be spreading in the southern States; and the journals contain statements of various enterprises of this nature set on foot. The public authorities of Milwankie had subscribed to promote the formation of a railroad to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. Public honours were paid to the late President Polk on the 25th ultimo, in the various cities. A curious crime had been committed in the city of Portland. An armoury was broken into during the night by unknown parties, and a brass six-pounder was dragged out, loaded with three shots, and then fired into a house near; the occupant having, apparently, incurred resentment by some previous offence.

The Indian outbreak in Florida has excited some alarm. The official journal at Washington announces that the War Department has made preparations to despatch a sufficient force to Florida to repel the Indians, if they contemplate other hostilities, or to bring the murderers to justice, if the late outrages are merely the violence of a few stragglers.

Another fire has devastated St. Louis. It originated on the 29th ult., on board a steamer; and three vessels, which had but just arrived from the Missouri River, full of freight, were burnt to the water's edge. There had also been further Irish riots at that city.

Relative to the harvest, it is stated that the accounts of the growing crops of cotton in Mississippi and Louisiana are of a most discouraging and melancholy character. Great injury had been inflicted by the recent heavy rains. A letter dated Savannah, July 25, however, says:—"The rains have improved the young cotton greatly, and the late season will insure a good crop."

The Cholera.—The deaths by cholera in New York, in the week ending the 28th ultimo, were 689—total deaths, 1377—only 29 short of the previous week. Total deaths in Philadelphia, 415—90 less than the previous week; deaths by Asiatic cholera included in above, 136; by kindred diseases, 117. The disease has broken out in the city and county prison, and committed great ravages. The epidemic appears to be fast leaving the western cities.

Letters from San Francisco mention two proclamations by General Keilly; also a meeting to form a constitution, and then to solicit reception into the United States as a "territory." The market is said to be glutted with goods, which are now described as being very low in price.

New South Wales.—Sydney.—Sydney journals to the beginning of May, are replete with the all-agitating subject, anti-transportation, which has called forth the warmest energies of the colony. To such a degree of public reprobation has the system of transportation reached, that should it be resumed, and a convict vessel arrive at Sydney, a public meeting is arranged to be convened on the ground adjacent to the Circular Quay, "there to protest against the shame, injustice and tyranny of again making New South Wales a penal settlement." The advertisement convening this meeting shows the decided feeling which exists in the colony; and concludes: "The auction of blood has already commenced. Bidders are in the market for slaves—convicted and contaminated slaves—who are to set aside the rights of the free people of Australia." Since the arrest of Governor Bligh no subject has called into action the unmitigated execration of the colonists. Considerable excitement prevailed amongst shippers to the California market, which at the above date was the greatest outlet for the surplus goods in the Sydney market.—*Daily News, August 21.*

The Poisonings in Wiltshire—Confession of Eight Murders.—Chippenham, August 17: The conviction of the woman Rebecca Smith, at the recent Wiltshire Summer Assizes, before Mr. Justice Cresswell, for the wilful murder of her infant child at Westbury, was one of the most painful cases that has occurred in this part for many years. She was tried for the murder of her youngest child, exactly one month old; but she has confessed to the chaplain of the county gaol that she previously murdered seven others of her children in the same manner. Yet this woman was religious in her outward deportment. She attended Divine worship at the meeting-house every Sabbath-day, and regularly said her prayers—praying at night (by her own showing) that she might be preserved throughout it, and returning thanks and praying for further mercies in the morning. The only motive the wretched criminal assigns for such deeds of horror is, that she feared that her children might come to want. She bore the character among her neighbours of being an inoffensive and industrious woman, and there is no doubt she has suffered great privations, her husband being given to drunkenness. Her father was a market gardener, and she had £100 bequeathed at his death, but the whole of this sum was squandered by her husband. Suspicions were entertained that she had also endeavoured to poison her surviving child when in infancy, but this she firmly denies. On the contrary, she expresses the greatest affection for this child, her only fear (as she says) being that when she is gone her daughter will be neglected by her husband. The excellent chaplain of the gaol is unwearied in his endeavours to bring her to a sense of her awful situation, and his pious labours we trust will not be fruitless. Her execution is fixed for the 23rd instant. Efforts are being made amongst a certain party in the county, to obtain a remission of her sentence, and petitions to that effect are in the course of signature for presentation to the Secretary of State.

Murder.—A murder was discovered in Bermondsey yesterday, which appears to have been planned and executed with a treachery singularly base and cold-blooded. The victim is Mr. Patrick O'Connor, a Custom-house officer, who lived at No. 21, Greenwood-street, Mile-end Road, and was acquainted with one Manning, a person recently discharged from the service of the Great Western Railway, for supposed connexion with the late robberies on that line by Moore and Nightingale. Manning resided at the house No. 3, Minerva-place, near the Leather Market, New Bermondsey, and with him lived a female of great personal beauty—said to be a Swede—who called him her "guardian." Mr. O'Connor was frequently at Minerva-place, and was often seen with this "Swedish lady." On Thursday the 9th instant, Mr. O'Connor left his house near Mile-end Road early in the morning; in the afternoon of that day, he was seen by a friend, who spoke to him, near Manning's house, in Minerva-place, and he said he was then going to Manning's; he was not seen alive again. By Monday his continued absence caused alarm at his lodgings, and the police were called in; it was found that his boxes had been unlocked and rifled, and that Foreign Railway Bonds and other securities for money, to the amount of £4000, with £300 in cash, had been carried off. Towards the end of the week, it was remembered that the Swedish lady had been to his rooms late on Sunday evening, and had access to his drawers and boxes, as had been her practice, with his permission, many times before. Manning had also been heard to use threats against Mr. O'Connor. The Police repaired to Minerva-place, and found Manning's house locked up. On forcing their way in, they *found the place full of furniture and deserted*; and they discovered that Manning had left the neighbourhood on Tuesday last, having sold all his goods to a broker, and manifested a desire to be off as soon as possible. The house and garden at Minerva-place were searched for evidences of guilt; and at last, in the back kitchen, it was noted that one of the flag-stones of the floor appeared to have been recently lifted. On removing the pavement, the soil was found loose; and on digging, the body of the murdered man was found. "It was lying on the face, with the legs doubled up and tied to the haunches." A quantity of lime had been buried with the body, which was already corroded and decomposing. A surgeon who was brought in examined the body, and found that Mr. O'Connor had been shot: "two slugs were discovered near the temple." No report of firearms had been heard, and therefore it is suspected that an air-gun had been used. A number of the Detective Police have been despatched to the seaport towns; but no traces of Manning or his female companion have yet been discovered.—*Spectator, August 18.*

Baptism of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.—It having transpired that the Hon and Rev. Baptist Noel, who lately seceded from the Church of England, and who has embraced the views of the Baptists, was to be publicly baptised in John-street Chapel, Mecklenburg-square, in the immediate vicinity of the chapel in which the honourable and reverend gentleman had preached as a member of the Church of England for twenty-two years, the chapel was crowded on Thursday in every part long before the time appointed for the commencement of the services. The number present must have been from 2000 to 2500, while almost as great a number must have gone away unable to obtain admission. The services of the evening, after the usual preliminaries, were commenced by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, assistant to the Rev. Mr. Evans, minister of the chapel, delivering a short sermon, chiefly bearing on the subject of adult baptism. Mr. Noel himself then ascended the pulpit, and delivered the address usual among Baptists before the administration of the ordinance. The honorable and reverend gentleman spoke at considerable length on the nature and obligation of adult baptism, the whole of which period he was listened to with the deepest attention. After some intervening devotional services the honorable and reverend gentleman descended into the font, which is situated in the body of the chapel, and was immersed by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd. Several other persons were also baptised in succession.

The "Friends."—The annual epistle from the Friends' yearly meeting is now issued. After some remarks on doctrinal points, the epistle says—"We have often had to remind our Friends of the duties of plainness and moderation in reference to dress. Without any diminution of interest on this point, we feel it right at the present time to advert more particularly to those duties with relation to the furniture of our homes and our general manner of living. We are apprehensive that a degree of display, of luxury, and of self-indulgence has crept in amongst us, tending not *only* to gratify the vain mind, but more or less to benumb the spiritual faculties; and the effect is often not less injurious upon the children of those who, in these particulars, are departing from our testimonies. We fear, also, that some, who are in moderate or even in limited circumstances, being led away by a desire to imitate those whose means are more ample, have been induced to set out in life on a scale of expenditure unsuited to their income, and have thereby been led into a course which has ended in ruin; and, where this may not have been the result, their time, their strength, and their heart have, in consequence of the efforts to meet such expenditure, been absorbed by the pursuits of business, to a degree detrimental to their religious growth and to their usefulness in the Church. We feel at the same time a concern that, whilst restrained from a vain, a self-indulgent or an imprudent expenditure on themselves and their families, our dear friends may be preserved from parsimony and the snare of accumulating property to their own and their children's hurt. Rather let them regard the larger means which the self restraint we have recommended would leave at their disposal, as adding to their stewardship for the alleviation of poverty and wretchedness, and for the good of our neighbour." The Friends' "sufferings" in "support of their testimony against ecclesiastical demands," including the costs and charges of distraint, are stated to have been upwards of £10,000. "Agitations, religious as well as political, wars and revolutions, distress of nations and perplexity, mark the period in which we live. Beloved brethren, let not these things move us; let us rather receive them as a renewed call to steadfastness in the Lord, and faithfulness in our Christian principles."

Legislation for the Colonies.—Two bills have been recently introduced into Parliament, of some importance to the colony. The first is 'A Bill to facilitate the Execution of Conveyances and other instruments by or on behalf of the New Zealand Company in New Zealand." The object of this bill is to enable the New Zealand Company to appoint not less than two attornies in the colony, for the purpose of making and executing grants, leases, conveyances, and all other deeds and instruments relative to the Company's lands. For this purpose a seal is to be granted to such attornies, which will render every document to which it is affixed as valid as though it had been executed by the Company itself without the intervention of their attornies. Deeds executed under this seal are to be of themselves *prima facie* evidence of the validity of the deeds and of the appointment of the attornies affixing it. The fourth clause as it now stands is very obscure, but its object evidently is to enable two attornies to act, whatever number may be appointed. The fifth clause provides that deeds executed by the Company within the United Kingdom, with relation to their lands in the colony, shall not be subject to stamp duty, and that for all purposes of registration within the colony, the seal of the Company shall be sufficient evidence of the due execution of the instrument, no further verification being required. The other is a Bill to "enable the Colonial Legislatures to establish inland posts," unless the Postmaster-General shall previously have established such posts, in which case, the Bill of the Colonial Legislature must wait her Majesty's assent. Where this is not the case, the Colonial Legislature may establish inland posts only, and in this case, the powers of the Postmaster-General are to cease and determine, and the Colonial Bill will take effect, subject to her Majesty's approval. This Act, which is a general one, is not to affect the Act 9th and 10th of Victoria, "For the further provision of the Government of New Zealand," nor the Bill, at present pending in the House, "For the better government of her Majesty's Australian Colonies."

High Priced Sheep.—The following extraordinary prices were obtained for some of the sheep belonging to Mr. Edward Nelson, of Kirk Style, Loweswater, at his sheep-shearing sale. The auctioneer who officiated on the occasion was Mr. T. Thwaite. A ram, of the Herdwick, or mountain breed, was purchased by Mr. Henry Rothery, of Patterdale, for the large sum of £12; and another by Mr. Sanderson. Thornthwaite, for £10 5s. Such prices, we are informed, were never before obtained in Cumberland for sheep of the same description. The sale was attended by upwards of 200 farmers and shepherds from all parts of the surrounding country.—*Cumberland Pacquet.*

Mr. Phillips' Gigantic Sewer.—No engineering enterprise can be too gigantic for an age which has witnessed the construction of the Thames Tunnell and the Britannia Tubular Bridge. Mr. Phillips has this consideration, at least, in his favour, when proposing his great scheme for carying off the Sewerage of the metropolis, and rescuing the Thames from pollution. His plan is to construct an enormous tunnel-sewer, commencing at Twickenham, and ending at Dagenham, or Barking-Creek, in the Essex Marshes. Here there is to be a great reservoir for all the manure thus collected, the profits on the sale of which Mr. Phillips calculates would in twenty-two years pay off the estimated expense of construction—£558,000 and leave during the period a considerable profit. Be this calculation just or otherwise, Mr. Phillips proposes a national work, and should be met by no spirit of mean economy. The present drainage, constructed simply for carrying off surface-water in the first instance, permits the exhalation of noxious vapours from the filth passing through them at every corner of the metropolis. Their course is, besides, constantly dammed up by the tide. These are evils which are sufficiently worth remedy; the more especially when it is proposed to turn all this pestilence into fertility. Our railroads are now rivalling the Appian and other great roads, once the boast of antiquity; why should not our sewerage equal the Cloaca Maxima of the Eternal City? The railroad is but for convenience—the sewer for life, health, morality, and civilisation.

A country paper, in describing the recent grand doings in connection with the Grimsby Docks, says, "Prince Albert, after the lapse of more than a century and a half, has again honoured the ancient city of Lincoln."

What was Staked at Rome.—It is remarkable that people of all countries have instinctively jumped to the conclusion that Rome should be spared at whatever sacrifice of military policy; Rome as she stands being more precious to the world than any victory. A victory lost might be regained in other times or in other shapes. Even political institutions may wait for completion, and be developed at last. But if Rome were destroyed, no diligence, no zeal could restore what renders her precious. She holds the works of two great ages—the art of Greece and Italy. Generals have been produced in innumerable succession, from Joshua to Wellington; but the world has possessed only one Rome with its monumental history—has possessed but one Raphael and one Michel Angelo, and *they* lived together. Austerlitz may be redressed by a Waterloo; Wellington can follow Clive, and Napier, Wellington; kingdoms die, and republics can make and unmake themselves; but wipe out the Last Judgment or the Transfiguration, and not all the assembled wisdom and genius of living Europe could replace a single line. Let France try it, or Austria. You would be abolishing for ever the high standards of human excellence in one branch of man's greatness. Already, it is reported, the Aurora of Guido Reni has been damaged, and there is a rumour that the Sistine Chapel has been touched. It was an act of noble modesty in the Roman leaders to forbear resistance when it would have led to further destruction. The living men may pass away and be outdone by their sons; but those works, immortal in their genius have no progeny.—*Spectator.*

Prison Discipline.—The *English Churchman*, speaking of the debate in the House of Lords on Prison Discipline says truly, "this is a subject of great practical importance, but like the speculative theories of modern philosophers, and the well-meant, but equally mischievous, exertions of modern philanthropists. We are convinced that Lord Brougham, on this, as on some other occasions, speaks the sentiments of the bulk of sensible practical men in this country. The primary object of a jail is *punishment*, and not *reformation*, except so far as punishment, by its severity and terrors, is made to conduce directly, and very practically, to the prevention of crime, and, thus to the reformation of the offender. So long as there is more, and better, food and clothing—*with less work*—in our jails than in our cottages, garrets, and workhouses—so long as our jails are more handsome, convenient, and healthy, than our workhouses, cottages, and model-lodging houses—so long will our 'Prison Discipline' be a farce, and our jails a public nuisance instead of a public benefit."

Death of a Chaplain in the Tower from Asiatic Cholera.—Early on Monday morning (July 20), the Rev. Charles Broughton St. George, chaplain to St. Peter's, in the Tower, died from an attack of Asiatic cholera, under very distressing circumstances. It appears that the reverend gentleman seemed in his usual health on the Sunday morning, and preached his usual sermon to a large congregation. His voice suddenly fell towards the conclusion, and became quite inaudible. After the sermon was over, he went home to his parsonage house, which adjoins the church, and was immediately attacked with vomiting, purging, cramps, and all the other symptoms which are characteristic of an attack of Asiatic cholera. A surgeon was instantly called in, but the unfortunate gentleman gradually sank, and died at two o'clock on the following morning. The deceased was universally respected by the officers and soldiers in the Tower, and his loss will be much felt.

Cost of Prison Accommodation.—The sums hitherto expended on prison buildings have in some cases been enormous. The cost is seldom less than £100 to £150 per prisoner (a sum sufficient for building two or three neat cottages, each able to contain a whole family); and in some instances it has been much more. A portion only (the newest) of the County Prison at York, capable of accommodating only 160 prisoners, cost £200,000, which is more than £1200 per prisoner—enough, if it had been desired, to build for each prisoner a separate mansion with stable and coach-house.—*Fourteenth Report of Prison Inspectors.*

Louis Philippe, Duchess of Orleans, and Count de Paris.—A correspondent who witnessed the meeting of Louis Philippe and his Consort Amelie, with the Duchess of Orleans and her young sons, at Lewes, on the evening of Thursday se'ennight, describes it as a very touching scene. There was a considerable number of people assembled at the station, and, on the Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Orleans alighting from their carriage, it was with no little difficulty that way was made for the Royal ladies to the room which had been given up to Louis Philippe, and who, advancing eagerly from it, exclaimed to those about him, "*Ou, ou?*" (Where, where?") as though searching for the new comers. These now advanced—the Duchess first, with the Comte de Paris in her hand, who, directly he saw the aged Queen, ran up to her, and placing his hand affectionately on her arm, exclaimed, looking up at her, "*Ma bonne Maman! Ma bonne Maman!*" Louis Philippe took the Duchess in his arms with every sign of joy and affection; it was the first time he had seen her and the young Count since the fatal day when they were separated at the Tuilleries—the King to escape to England, the Duchess and her son to remain, and try the chance of a Regency. The Duchess has a firm, almost martial carriage; her step is that of a heroine; but the deep marks round her eyes show that her woman's spirit has deeply mourned her own calamities and those of her husband's house. The King, who never looked better, led her to the carriage; the aged Queen (who, however, is as tall and erect as ever) followed with the young Count de Paris—a fine boy, whose height and bearing make him look much older than he really is—10 years. The Queen of the Belgians followed with the young Duke de Chartres, a beautiful boy, the second son of the Duchess d'Orleans, and after her the other members of the Orleans family in England; and thus they entered the large carriage which had been prepared for them to proceed to St. Leonard's. As the old King entered the carriage with his young grandson, the people round about raised a "Hip, hip, hurrah," which seemed to sound not unpleasing in the ears of Louis Philippe, for he turned round upon the step and bowed, and said something, but what our correspondent did not hear. And, then, the "fortunes" of the Orleans family were whirled away.—*Brighton Herald.*

Fresh Air.—Man acts strangely. Although a current of fresh air is the very life of his lungs, he seems indefatigable in the exercise of his inventive powers to deprive himself of this heavenly blessing. Thus he carefully closes every cranny of his bedchamber against its entrance, and he prefers that his lungs should receive the mixed effluvium from his cellar and larder, and from a patent little modern aquarius, in lieu of it. Why should man be so terrified at the admission of night air into any of his apartments? It is nature's overflowing current, and never carries the destroying angel with it. See how soundly the delicate little wren and tender robin sleep under its full and immediate influence, and how fresh and vigorous and joyous they rise amid the surrounding dew-drops of the morning. Although exposed all night long to the air of heaven, their lungs are never out of order, and this we know by the daily repetition of their song. Look at the newly-born hare, without any nest to go to. It lives and thrives, and becomes strong and playful, under the unmitigated inclemency of the falling dews of night. I have here a fine male turkey, full eight years old, and he has not passed a single night in shelter. He roosts in a cherry-tree, and always is in the primest health the year throughout. Three dung-hill fowls, preferring this cherry-tree to the warm perches in the hen-house, took up their airy quarters with him early in October, and have never gone to any other roosting-place. The cow and the horse sleep safely on the cold damp ground, and the roebuck lies down to rest in the heather, on the dewy mountain top. I myself can sleep all night long, bareheaded, under the full moon's watery beams, without any fear of danger, and pass the day in wet shoes without catching cold. Coughs and colds are generally caught in the transition from an overheated room to a cold apartment; but there would be no danger in this movement if ventilation were properly attended to—a precaution little thought of now-a-days.—*Waterton's Essays on Natural History.*

LIFE ASSURANCE.

(From the Weekly Chronicle.)

We noticed in our last paper on this subject that the first proposal for a contract of this kind was dated so far back as 1706; but notwithstanding the adoption of Life Assurance in this country so early as the reign of Queen Anne, its subsequent extension and progress did not take place till the commencement of the present century; when the business of Life Assurance was carried on to a great extent.

The progress is connected with the unimpeded advance of the population during the last half century. The middle classes in the United Kingdom, who form the bulk of Life Assurers, have multiplied at a far more rapid rate than the ranks above or below them.

Besides this tendency to expansion, they are also increased by the advance of individuals from the labouring classes, and the adoption, by the junior branches of the aristocratic families, of enterprising and speculative occupations, which have a tendency to enlarge the field for Life Offices.

The progress which the principle has made within the last twenty-five years, in the peculiar facilities which the system affords for the promotion and advancement of sectional interests, is a marked feature in the history of Life Offices.

Almost every separate industrial interest, and every professional occupation of any importance, has now it own Life Office, or some office has assumed the name of such class interest.

The divisions and sub-divisions of the Life Offices to represent particular occupations or professions, operate advantageously.

By appealing to class feelings or prejudices, and by exciting the class emulation, many persons are stimulated to insure their lives, who might otherwise never have been prompted to take the wise and prudent step at all; while others, who, though fully alive to its advantages, and fully intending to embrace them, yet go on hesitating and considering before they embark therein, will probably be induced to act promptly by the immediate influence of that class rivalry and class affection.

Thus the field for Assurance is actually enlarged considerably by that very feature or distinction in the offices; and in that light alone such nominal divisions and distinctions operate both usefully and advantageously.

We will examine the different systems under which Life Assurance is now carried on to such an enormous extent in England, and enquire not only into the intrinsic merits of each, but contrast them with reference to the circumstances of individuals.

The first of these systems is that of Mutual Assurance; the second, by Proprietorship of associated shareholders in companies dealing for their own profit only; and the third, the Mixed Proprietary, in which a part of the profits is taken by the shareholders, who incur all the risk, and the remainder allotted to the assurers, who are guaranteed by the subscribed capital of the shareholders from any risk whatever.

First Class—Mutual Societies: Consists of the offices in which there are no shareholders, and therefore no subscribed capital. The profits realised by these associations are divided exclusively among the policy-holders. A Mutual Company is where the whole of the members are mutually responsible to or assurers of each other, by payment of a certain annual sum, and who are not rendered liable for the payment of claims, unless the mutual sum or capital is inadequate to meet the demands, by any extraordinary or unexpected number of deaths, such as by plague, cholera, &c. Even this contingency is provided for by a reserved fund, accruing from a portion of the profits being set aside and funded instead of being divided amongst the members.

Second Class—Proprietary Companies: Consists of a large body of shareholders or proprietors, with a nominal capital, on which, on the average, 10 per cent. only is subscribed; they may be strictly considered a legally defined and recognised responsibility, and make the business of Life Assurance an ordinary trading concern, selling assurances as a merchant sells his goods, and taking upon themselves the loss and profit which would arise from an increased or diminished rate of mortality amongst the assured lives.

The essential distinction between Mutual Assurance Societies and purely Proprietary Companies, consists in this—that in the former the policy holders are each assurers as well as assured, and consequently liable to all the losses, as well as entitled to all the profits of the association; whereas the latter are mere trading companies, selling assurances to the policy holders.

Third Class—Mixed Companies, from its name, embraces two principles—namely, the Proprietary, or non participating one, where the policies are fixed, and definite in amount; and the participating plan, where the policies of the assured are increased by adding to them a certain portion of the profits of the business. These mixed offices are, in fact, only a modification of the Proprietary system, and all the objections urged against Proprietary Companies may fairly be applied to them. Firstly, there is a capital paid up for providing for the payment of all policies; secondly, at stated periods, a certain proportion of the profits is divided among the qualified policy holders. It is evident, however, that these societies have not failed to discover the evils which spring from the constitution of a purely Proprietary Society, and they endeavour, in some degree, to avert them, by the adoption of a portion of the principle of a Mutual Society.

The general history of Proprietary and Mixed Assurance Societies demonstrates that their continued prosperity cannot arise from any other cause than their receiving from the public a rate of premiums which not only frees the company from any risk of loss, and so does not require the use of capital, but leaves a profit to the shareholders. Whether the proprietary or non participating method of Assurance is carried on separately, or in connection with other plans, the injustice of it remains in all its original force. It is obvious that, if these societies have made profits from their rates, then, with similar good management, they should continue to do so, and the protection is not required. In that case the assured should not be content with a portion of the profits; they should not acquiesce in the propriety of handing over the remainder of the profits to parties who incur no risks, when there is a certainty of a portion of the premiums to be paid during their whole lives being annually appropriated to the benefit of proprietors, unknown to them. We cannot understand why intelligent and worldly-minded men should, without any reason or necessity, make such a sacrifice, when there exist around them institutions of undoubted stability, in which the profits on the whole premiums will be preserved for their benefit. The mixed companies cannot even avoid approving of such a course; for they venture to appeal to public credulity, and even say that, while they take a portion of the premiums for division among the proprietors, they give the assured all the advantages of Mutual Societies.

Thus, it will appear, that Mutual Societies are based on the only plan of Life Assurance which the public are interested in supporting. The experience of nearly a century, derived from upwards of a hundred Life Companies, confirms the conclusion at which scientific and mathematical investigation has arrived, that Mutual Assurance is the most advantageous to the assured. Thus, in a Mutual Office, where the premiums are moderate, the amount necessary for assuring £1000 at the age of 30 is £20 15s., while the sum required to assure £1000 in a Proprietary Office is £26 14s. 2d.

The Mutual system is not only a guarantee for the payment of claims, but also for the good management of the office, and is the best and cheapest security to the assured, considering what the use of capital really is, and the safety of starting with a moderate reserve fund. By this system there will also be always a sufficient sum reserved as a security against unexpected claims, and the office will not be over-burthened with an enormous permanent capital, as in Proprietary and Mixed companies charging high rates of premiums, and the only effect of which is to deprive the assured of their fair share of profits.

Of the various forms of assurance, the writer will give some account in the next number—pointing out the principles most adapted as a provision for families.

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BIRTHS.

At St. Aubins, Soms, on the 25th November, Mrs. George Cohen, of a daughter.

At her residence, Victoria Cottage, Paddington, on the 29th November, Mrs. John Matthews, of a son.

DIED.

At Hobart Town, on Saturday, 17th instant, in her 56th year, Sarah, the beloved wife of Henry Hopkins, Esq.

TO LET, a sitting room and a bed room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, if required. Apply to Mr. Sorun, Margaret-place.
November 29. 9247

CAPITAL PREMISES.
PITT-STREET.

TO LET, a six-roomed House, in first-rate repair, with large yard, kitchen, stabling, and servants' rooms, now occupied by Mr. J. H. Rucker, Pitt-street South, opposite the Cottage of Content. Possession on the 1st of January next. Apply on the premises. 9014

TO LET, those extensive premises and old established Mercantile House, recently occupied by the undersigned, No. 366, George-street South, opposite the Cathedral. Immediate possession can be given. Enquire of

E. PHILLIPS,
Draper.
9243 299, Pitt-street.

TO LET.—A House in Brisbane-street, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace, adjoining John Rae, Esq., Town Clerk. Rent, £40 per annum. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
Corner of George-street and Charlotte-place. 6938

TO PARTIES JUST ARRIVED.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE.

THE undersigned is authorised to Let a comfortable House in Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, fit for the reception of a small family. The furniture may be taken at a valuation, thus offering an excellent opportunity to any party to enter into a house with every comfort at hand, without the trouble and inconvenience of furnishing.
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Auctioneer and Agent.
City Mart, 474, George-street. 9258

TO LET.—ARIEL COTTAGE, Redfern. 9219

SUMMER RESIDENCE.

PETERSHAM COTTAGE, situate three miles from Sydney, on the Parramatta Road, opposite the residence of James Norton, Esq., has undergone a thorough repair. The house, containing four large rooms and cellars, and the out-offices, which include kitchen, scullery, stable, and coach-house, are inclosed within a six-foot close-railed fence. To let on a short or long lease. Apply to Mr. T. J. Fisher, Sydney. 9013

TO LET, a Genteel Cottage Residence, pleasantly situated at Newtown, with garden, and every convenience for a small family. Apply to Mr. Hale, Watchmaker, King-street. 9095

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. THOMAS HURLEY will sell by auction, at the Hay Market,
THIS DAY,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
A quantity of Household Furniture, watches, wearing apparel, counter, scales, and weights.
And, at his Repository, at the back of the Butcher's Arms.
Three saddle horses, three milch cows, one new dray, one ditto second-hand, one spring cart. Also, one superior draft horse, with dray and harness. 9266

OFFICER'S CHARGER.

Major Nicholson, Commandant of the Mounted Police, being about to leave the Colony, has instructed

MR. STEWART, to sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock,
WANDERER, a very handsome bay horse, with black points, four years old, fifteen hands high, quite sound, and hitherto used as a charger. 9235

HORSES
HARNESS.
COLTS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock,
PILGRIM, a St. George colt, just arrived from Tenterfield
WANDERER, Major Nicholson's charger
FOUR COLTS, from Ulladulla, broken in
SURVEYOR, a stout and active cob
Ten other horses, suitable for various purposes
Gig, carriage and tandem harness
Dog cart, gig, hackney coach, &c. 9237

POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF LEAVING THE PREMISES.

MR. CURBY, (George-street, opposite the Police Office), has determined to sell by auction, without reserve, on the premises,
THIS MORNING, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
The whole of his Stock of excellent Household Furniture, and Stock-in-Trade, comprising—
Superior horsehair sofas, carved backs; horsehair seated Trafalgar chairs, cane chairs, well made substantial chest of drawers, second-hand ditto, tables (various), kitchen range, and sundry goods.
Also,—
A HANDSOME CHIMNEY GLASS, GILT FRAME.

TO CABINETMAKERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
Hair Seating
Chair Webbing
Set of English-made Cards for wool, &c.
Machine for making springs
Superior pannels, 4-inch
Rosewood, in plank and veneer
Work benches, panelled partition, shop front, with shutters complete
Gas burners, branches, and chandelier
Drawer and box locks, bed screws, with a great variety of sundry goods in the trade.
After which,—
A superior six-motion London-made Beer Engine, with piping
Four-motion ditto
Three Spirit Fountains, with piping and kegs complete.
Terms—Cash. 9174

WITHOUT RESERVE.

PORT WINE,
EX
DANIEL GRANT,
FROM
OPORTO DIRECT.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from
MESSRS. BROWN AND CO.
To sell by auction at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 5,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
To close the Shipment,
THE REMAINDER OF THE CELEBRATED TREBLE DIAMOND PORT WINE,
EX DANIEL GRANT,
Consisting of—
12 Pipes Treble Diamond Treble Grape
23 Hogsheads ditto ditto ditto ditto
49 Quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto ditto
53 Cases, 3 dozen each double diamond
This Wine having now been nearly two years here, is wonderfully improved, and is in fact equal to any in the colony.
Terms at sale. 9176

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
FIFTY CRATES EARTHENWARE,

NOW LANDING, EX PETREL.

Without reserve.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON MONDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 3,
At 11 o'clock,
FIFTY CRATES of the undermentioned EARTHENWARE:—
Handled Grecian bowls and saucers, Brosley
Ditto ditto, blue Medici
Dark blue willow dinner and soup plates
Ditto ditto twifflers
Ditto ditto muffins
Ditto ditto 9 to 16 inch dishes
Ditto ditto 8 to 12 inch bakers
Greek ewers and basins, blue olive
Ditto ditto, blue Medici
Fancy printed toy cans
Greek chambers, blue olive
Ditto ditto, blue Medici
Grecian bowls
Soup tureens and ladles, dark blue willow
Gravy dishes, 18 inches
Cover ditto, 10 inches
Grecian London teas, Brosley.
Terms at sale. 9108

ELEGANT CHINA WARE,
FROM
THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS
MESSRS. COPELAND AND GARRETT,
(LATE SPODE.)

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON MONDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 3,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
THE undermentioned China Ware, to close consignments :—
EX MEDWAY.
B & Co. §32§—3 China dessert services, 15 dishes and 24 plates each
3 Tea services complete
„ §33§—3 Ditto dessert services
3 Ditto tea ditto
The above are the most beautiful services ever imported, having cost in England from fifteen to thirty guineas per set.
EX CHARLES JONES.
JC & Co.
§53§ —36 Wellington shaped bowls and saucers, sprigs of flowers and birds with gold border
36 Coffee cups and saucers
18 Tea ditto ditto
6 Bowls, 6 cake plates
36 Breakfast plates
6 Dishes, 6 muffin plates and covers
36 Egg cups
3 Each tea pots and stands, cream and milk jugs
§54§ —The above repeated
§55§ —21 Tea and coffee sets
EX CUMBERLAND.
WS & Co. in diamond
§1§ —72 Large China cups and saucers, blue sprigs and borders
72 Small ditto
180 Tea cups and saucers
144 Coffee ditto ditto
EX AUSTRALIAN.
WS & Co.
§84§ —6 China tea sets complete, very handsome

The whole of the above will be on view on Saturday next.
Terms at sale. 9107

TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, SHIPPERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE
OF
WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, CIDER, &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from
MR J. S. WILLIS,
To sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11,
At eleven o'clock,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,
To close consignments,
THE following assortment of superior Wines, &c. :—
CLARET,
From the celebrated firm of
VEUVE, DELBOS, AND FILS,
EX ST. GEORGE.
N & S 6 Cases St. Julian, 1 dozen each
19 „ Latour, 1 ditto ditto
EX FAITHFUL.
SW
VD x P
No. 1 28 Cases St. Estephe, 3 dozen each
„ 2 5 „ 1834 Medoc 3 „ „
„ 3 20 „ Pauillac 1831 Medoc, 3 ditto ditto
„ 4 29 „ Pauillac 1834 Medoc, 3 ditto ditto
„ 5 14 „ Lafitte, 1840, 3 ditto ditto
WHITE HERMITAGE,
EX FAITHFUL.
11 Cases, 3 dozen each, vintage 1825
SAUTERNE.
No. 7-9 18 Cases, 3 dozen each, vintage 1825
„ 10 2 „ 1 „ „ „ 1802
„ 11 7 „ 3 „ „ „ 1834
The whole of the above are of the most superior description, the original cost being from 50s. to 70s. per dozen; a rare opportunity is offered to the lovers of a good glass of wine, the positive instructions being to sell to the highest bidder.
CHAMPAGNE.
Ex Hamlet, WS 14 Cases Clauzet, 3 dozen each.
BOTTLED SHERRY.
N&S 14 Cases, 3 dozen each.
BOTTLED PORT.
„ 46 Cases, 3 dozen each
„ 9 „ 4 „ pints.
SHERRY IN WOOD.
Ex Thomas King, N&S
7 Hogsheads gold sherry
9 Quarter casks „
Ex Chasely 6 Hogsheads 1 quarter-casks sherry
Ex St. George 6 „ „
Tam O'Shanter 10 „ „
„ 6 „ brown „
Ex Eliza Moore. 6 Hogsheads sherry, *Bermudez y Poggis*
Medway 8
Gazelle 7
Hamlet 6
William Parker 5 *Albertis*, gold
West Indian 2 Butts pale
„ 1 „ gold
Euphrates 2 Butts 2 hogsheads 2 quarters pale
„ 1 „ 2 „ 2 „ gold
Midlothian 2 „ 3 „ 6 „ brown
„ 1 „ 1 „ Cadiz.
PORT IN WOOD.
Ex Chasely 3 Pipes 4 hogsheads
Tam O'Shanter 7 „
Eliza Moore 12 „
Gazelle 1 „ 3 „ 6 quarter casks
Hamlet 5 „ 8 „
TENERIFFE.
Ex Euphrates 2 Pipes 8 hogsheads 1 quarter cask.
TENT.
Hamlet 1 Quarter cask
MARZETTI'S CHAMPAGNE CYDER.
Ex Honduras.—24 casks 4 dozen each
BRITISH GIN.
20 Cases 1 dozen each, 23 U.P.
SPIRITS, &c.
20 Hogsheads Martell's brandy
24 „ E.I. rum
25 „ ditto ditto
3 „ Mauritius rum
8 „ V.D.L. cyder
9 „ ditto ditto
15 „ Bass's No. 3 ale
4 Barrels ditto ditto

The whole of the above wines, &c., having positively to be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers, the public generally will have an excellent opportunity of purchasing really first-rate wines, &c., at nominal prices.
Terms at sale. 9177

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

394 PACKAGES DAMAGED TEAS.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction,
AT DELOITTE'S WHARF, MILLER'S POINT,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 30,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
EX SWALLOW, SEAGROVE, FROM HONGKONG,
L in diamond
109 CHESTS CONGOU, much damaged
38 Ditto ditto, slightly ditto
76 Half-chests ditto, much ditto
42 Ditto ditto, slightly ditto
50 Ditto Souchong, much ditto
9 Ditto ditto, slightly ditto
31 Chests hysonskin, much ditto
13 Ditto ditto, slightly ditto
12 Tea-catty boxes gunpowder, much ditto
8 Ditto ditto, slightly ditto
6 Ditto ditto, imperial, much ditto.

394 Packages.
After which,
296 Bags China yellow sugar, more or less sweated
30 Boxes } Pearl sago
37 Bags }
7 Bags coffee.
Terms at sale. 9009

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3.

DAMAGED COPPER.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Donaldson and Co., 378, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 3,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, EX SIR EDWARD PAGET, BARCLAY, FROM LONDON, MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SALT WATER,
THE UNDERMENTIONED COPPER SHEATHING—
D. in diamond.
§ 30 to 42.—4 Cases, each 125 sheets, 16 oz. copper, three slightly, one much damaged
43 to 45.—3 Ditto, each 125 ditto, 18 oz. ditto, slightly damaged
46.—1 Ditto, each 100 ditto, 20 oz. ditto, much damaged
49, 51, 52.—3 Ditto, each 100 ditto, 22 oz. ditto, one slightly, two much damaged
53, 54.—2 Ditto, each 100 ditto, 24 oz. ditto, 1 slightly, 1 much damaged
55, 56.—2 Ditto, each 100 ditto, 26 oz. ditto, much damaged
57.—1 Ditto, each 100 ditto, 28 oz. ditto, slightly damaged
750 sheets.
Terms at sale. 9215

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3.

HOGSHEADS BASS' ALE, RAISINS, CHAMPAGNE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 3,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
B 3 Hogsheads Bass' Ale, unsound
WL 1 Ditto ditto ditto
S 4 Boxes Raisins, damaged
A&Co. 1 Case, 20 bottles, Champagne, damaged
AFTER WHICH,
40 Cases, each 1 dozen, very prime Champagne, such as Mr. L. can recommend.
Terms, cash. 9227

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3.

SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, PRIME SALT BEEF, CIDER, FURNITURE, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 3,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
15 CASKS TALLOW
Sheepskins
12 Tierces prime beef
11 Pipes cider
2 Elegant sideboards
2 Telescope tables
1 Chiffonier
1 Chest drawers
4 Boxes Spanish liquorice
6 Cases, each 10 lbs., refined liquorice
Terms at sale 9217

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

ABOUT 965 BAGS
DAMAGED SUN-DRIED PAMPANGA SUGAR,
EX CAERNARVON, COONEY, FROM MANILA.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction,
AT R. TOWNS, ESQRS.', WHARF,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
Ex Caernarvon, Cooney, from Manila.
965 BAGS, more or less damaged, sun-dried Pampanga Sugar
Terms at sale. 9116

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

303 BALES FINE FLEECE WOOL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction,
AT THE STORES OF R. CAMPBELL, ESQ., TERTIUS, AT THE REAR OF THE SHED ON THE CIRCULAR WHARF,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
303 BALES Fine FLEECE WOOL, from the Murray and Edward Rivers, all in good packs, fit for shipping.
☞ The wool can be seen at the above Stores. Terms at sale. 9139

A MIXED HERD OF CATTLE,
CONSISTING OF
ABOUT 1900 HEAD, BRANDED LM ON THE OFF HIP,
OF A MOST SUPERIOR BREED, PART RUNNING AT THE BALLONNE, AND THE REMAINING PORTION AT MEIKIN, ON THE GWYDER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1850,
BY ORDER OF MESSRS. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
On account of the Executors of the late Lachlan Macquarie, Esq.,

THIS PRIME HERD OF CATTLE together with the SPLENDID RUN ON THE BALLONNE, named
BURGURRAH.
Situated on the east side of the River Ballonne, with a frontage of 20 miles, commencing at Sir Thomas Mitchell's No. 8 camp, charted as St. George's Bridge, and ending opposite the run of W. R. Ogilvie, Esq., named Wagoo; the run extends five miles back from the river, and the soil is good for cultivation. It is interspersed with Myall Plains, is well grassed, and has a never-failing supply of water by the river in front, and an extensive lagoon, six miles long, at the back. This run will support from four to five thousand head of Cattle. There is an excellent Slab House, 36 feet long, and 15 broad, an excellent Stock-yard, comprising 120 rods of four-railed fence, with a cap, a Herding Paddock, containing 71 rods, and a Horse Paddock, containing 222 rods, on the Station.

Parties having capital at disposal will do well to profit by the opportunity now offered of investing it to considerable advantage. 1500 head of most superior bred Cattle (LM brand), are now running on the Station, which is always well watered by the Ballonne River, and capable of supporting treble that number of Cattle, so that for an extensive Cattle Breeding Establishment it affords singular facilities.

Terms.—Twenty-five per cent. deposit; the residue by approved bills at three months, dated from day of sale. 8095

THIS DAY.

DRAPERY STOCK, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, HORSE, GIG, AND HARNESS, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from
MR. JOHN SINCLAIR MURRAY,
(Who is retiring from business),
To sell by auction, at his residence,
BRICKFIELD-HILL,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 30,
At eleven o'clock,
THE whole of the valuable stock of Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Ribbons, Blankets, Slops, &c., &c.
A superior lot of useful furniture
The whole of the shop fixtures, which originally cost £200
Horse, gig, and harness, really a first-rate turn-out.
Terms—Cash. 9233

HOOP IRON,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, EX SARAH SCOTT.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 4,
At half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
77 Bundles hoop iron, ½ inch to 2 inch, slightly damaged.
Terms—Cash. 9251

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
EX SARAH.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
24 Bags fine Liverpool Salt, slightly damaged.
Terms—Cash. 9253

DECK PLANKS,
EX SARAH.

TO SHIP BUILDERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
40 Deals, assorted
26 Deck planks, 30 to 48 feet.
Terms at sale. 9252

26,100 SLATES, ASSORTED,
JUST LANDED EX SARAH.

TO BUILDERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following assortment, viz. :—
3 1-10 M. best Princesses, 24 x 14
4 2-10 „ 2nd Duchess, 24 x 12
3 2-10 „ Marchioness, 22 x 11
3 1-10 „ Countess, 20 x 10
3 2-10 „ Viscountess, 18 x 9
3 „ Ladies', 16 x 8
3 2-10 „ Ditto, 14 x 7
3 1-10 „ Doubles, 12 x 6

Total 26,100 assorted slates.
Terms liberal, at sale. 9250

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, PLATED-WARE, SILVER GOODS, GILT WATCH KEYS, &c., &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 30,
At eleven o'clock,
To close sundry consignments,
HANDSOME LARGE GOLD-MOUNTED CAMEO, pearl, enamelled, and other brooches
Best plated brooches, various patterns
Gold wires
Ladies' fancy and gentlemen's signet rings
Gold ever-point pencils, assorted sizes and patterns
Gold mounted hair bracelets
Lockets, Albert chains, and guard chains
Fine gold pillar link neck chains
Gold pins and studs
Coral necklaces and negligees
Silver ever-points, an elegant variety
Silver shawl brooches, and pins
Best quality silver thimbles, and toothpicks
Silver mounted coat links, sleeve buttons, hair bracelets, &c.
Gold and silver watche
Superior plated tea and coffee services, candlesticks, waiters, dish covers, snuffers and trays, &c.
German silver guards, best gilt keys, watch glasses, mourning trinkets, and various other articles.
Terms at sale 9268

NEW AND ELEGANT PLATED WARE.
JUST LANDED.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER, 30,
At eleven o'clock,
An elegant selection of Best Platedware, consisting of,—
Revolving seven-hole cruet frames, with richly cut glass cruets
Sugar baskets, with glass centres
Hock decanter stands, with decanters
Liquor frames, with richly cut glass decanters
Tea and coffee services, new patterns
Snuffers and trays, &c.
Terms at sale. 9269

TO DRAPERS, &c.

BEST NEEDLES, AND NEEDLES IN FANCY BOXES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 30,
At eleven o'clock,
A case of best quality drilled-eyed needles, assorted
One hundred fancy boxes, each 1000 Queen's Royal
Countersunk needles, assorted from 5 to 10.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 9270

HANDSOME TOILET BOTTLES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30,
At 11 o'clock,
17 PAIRS ELEGANT TOILET BOTTLES.
Terms at sale. 9272

DIAMOND RINGS, SILVER WATCHES.
JUST LANDED,
MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 30,
At 11 o'clock
12 GENTLEMEN'S single stone Brilliant rings
6 Superior silver Geneva lever watches, detached lever, 13 holes jewelled, &c.
Terms at sale. 9273

ELEGANT DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30,
At 12 o'clock,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
ONE elegant bronzed figure and richly gilt 15 day drawing room clock, with glass shade
One ditto ditto smaller ditto
One alabaster timepiece, shade, and stand
Terms at sale. 9271

HORSE BAZAAR,
NO. 208, PITT-STREET.

NEXT WEEK Mr. Stewart will remove his place of business from York-street, to No. 208, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts. 9236

PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION.

MR. S. SOLOMON will sell by auction, at 26, Hunter-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
Handsome horsehair Trafalgar chairs, loo tables, handsome chimney ornaments, pier glasses, glass book-case, tea service, engravings, paintings, toilet glasses, playing cards, currycombs, German silver spectacles, &c.
Terms—Cash. 9234

ARMSTRONG'S
WEEKLY SALE,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At 12 o'clock,
WILL BE SOLD,
1 CHESTNUT GEDDING, 6 years old, very quiet, beautiful lady's horse
1 Chestnut gelding, good in saddle and harness, up to 14 stone
1 Black entire draught horse
7 Well-bred colts, fresh from the country, and good in saddle
1 Pair chestnut carriage horses, 5 and 6 years old, have been used in town, and good in saddle
1 Timor pony, good in saddle and harness, warranted sound
1 Phaeton, in good repair, and fit for the stand
2 Second-hand gigs, buit by (Martyn). 9259

MR. JOHN ALLEN'S
SEVENTY HORSES.
THIS splendid lot of Horses from the above stud will be sold at the Cattle Market,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 5,
At 12 o'clock,
BY MR. ARMSTRONG.
Gentlemen requiring carriage horses, and poor men requiring cart horses, suitable for the railroad work, may make certain of suiting themselves on this occasion. 9260

PURE IMPORTED BULLS.
MR. ARMSTRONG will sell by Auction, at the Cattle Market,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 5.
Immediately after the sale of Mr. Allen's Horses.
3 English pure bred bulls
1 Red bull, got by Mr. Kite's imported bull, out of a Devon cow, 18 months old
1 White bull, purchased from T. Icely, Esq., warranted by him to be pure bred, 3 years old
1 Yearling bull, by T. Icely, Esq., imported bull, out of a Durham heifer
1 English bred cow, with female calf at foot, got by Mr. Lee's bull
1 Draught horse, good in saddle and gig
1 Strong cart and harness
1 Saddle and bridle
Likewise a mixed herd of cattle, some with calves at foot, broken into bail, of about 30 in number. 9261

BY ORDER OF MR. STEWART, CABINETMAKER, WHO IS LEAVING THE COLONY FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS HEALTH.

ON THE PREMISES, BATHURST-STREET.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30,
At 11 o'clock,
THE STOCK OF USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
SASHES, DOORS, &c.
Namely—
Loo, dining, and other tables
State and iron bedsteads
Hair-seated sofas and chairs
Cane-seated chairs, chiffoniers
Chests of drawers, bookcase
Toilet glasses
Eight-day chime clock
Quantity of doors and sashes
Assortment of coffin furniture
&c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash. 9101

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
COHEN AND ANOTHER v. BORTHWICK.

By virtue of a Special Writ of Execution granted to George Smith, Sheriff's Bailiff.

500 HEAD OF CATTLE
AND
2500 SHEEP,
IN
NEW ENGLAND.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1,
At 11 o'clock,
500 HEAD OF CATTLE, a mixed herd, branded hand with a heart
2500 Sheep, consisting of wethers and ewes, of ages, with fleeces on—(the lambs will be given in)
Also,
12 Horses, comprising saddle horses, colts, fillies, &c.
The above are now running at Gum Flat and Staggy Creek, in the district of New England.
Terms, cash. 9255

THE NORMAL INSTITUTION,
IN
ELIZABETH-STREET.
(OPPOSITE HYDE PARK.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14,
At 11 o'clock,
THE EXTENSIVE AND SUBSTANTIAL PREMISES
IN
ELIZABETH-STREET,
KNOWN AS
THE NORMAL INSTITUTION.
These capacious premises have a frontage to Elizabeth-street of 49 feet 6 inches:—they contain—
Sunk floor
Ground floor
First floor
Attic story
all of which are judiciously subdivided, so as to render the premises alike eligible for
AN EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT
A BOARDING HOUSE
OR
SUPERIOR HOTEL,
for which last named purpose it was originally erected.
In the Sunk Floor are two cellars, kitchen, and stores
In the Ground Floor, spacious hall and four parlours,
In the First Floor,
SPACIOUS DRAWING-ROOM
47 feet by 16 feet 6 inches, and three bedrooms,
AND
In the Attic Story,
TEN BEDROOMS.
The front of the house is protected by an excellent verandah of 6 feet wide, the columns of which support a balcony of similar dimensions, to which there is entrance by the windows of the drawing-room.
The gateway adjoining the ground floor leads to the yard in the rear, and to the convenient outhouses erected there, embracing store, kitchen, stable, &c., &c.
As a healthful and pleasant locality for a school, boarding, or dwelling house, this property has great advantages, and it is especially valuable prospectively, as being on the high road to the
TERMINUS OF THE RAILWAY.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, at whose rooms a plan of the property may be inspected.
Terms at sale. 9256

36 HEAD HORSES.

CATTLE MARKET, TO-MORROW, NOVEMBER 30.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the CATTLE MARKET.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30,
At 2 o'clock,
36 HEAD WELL-BRED HORSE STOCK, consisting of—
Brood mares
Three and four years old colts
Fillies, three and four years old.
No reserve.
Terms, cash. 9186

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

REGENTVILLE.

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTATE WAS FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF SIR JOHN JAMISON, AND IT IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SELECTED OF ANY IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, AND NOT ONLY IS IT THE BEST SELECTED, BUT THE IMPROVEMENTS UPON IT ARE UPON A SCALE OF ELEGANCE AND UTILITY UNEQUALLED IN THE COLONY. THE MANSION HOUSE IS A BEAUTIFUL, COMPLETE, AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE; THE FARMS ARE THE BEST ON THE NEPEAN.

MR. MORT
HAS been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 3,
At 11 o'clock,
THE SPLENDID ESTATE
OF
REGENTVILLE,
In the following lots,—
LOT 1.
FARM CONTAINING
460 ACRES
OF SUPERIOR GRAZING LAND.
LOT 2.
FARM ON THE NEPEAN,
Being 29 acres, more or less. This is bounded on the west by the Nepean River, having a frontage thereto of about 16 chains; and on the east by the Mulgoa Creek. This is all superior land; it is cleared and fit for the plough.
LOT 3.
FARM ON THE MULGOA CREEK,
Containing 37 acres, more or less, intersected by the Mulgoa Creek. The Mulgoa Road, forms the eastern and southern boundaries of the Farm. It is all cleared, and is first-rate land.
LOT 4.
FARM ON THE MULGOA CREEK,
Contains 46 acres, more or less. This is a superior farm, it is all cleared, and has upon it a good slabbed cottage. It is bounded on the east by the Mulgoa Creek, and on the west and north by the Mulgoa Road.
LOT 5.
FARM ON THE NEPEAN.
Contains 165 acres, more or less. This farm has frontage of
HALF A MILE TO THE RIVER.
It is bounded on the west by the Mulgoa Road, and on the south by Cox's Estate; on it is a garden stocked with fruit trees.
LOT 6
FARM CONTAINING
500 ACRES
OF SUPERIOR GRAZING LAND.
LOT 7,
Is the
MANSION OF "REGENTVILLE,"
with its
EXTENSIVE AND PRODUCTIVE VINEYARD
SPACIOUS GARDENS AND BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS
COMPLETE STABLES AND OUT-OFFICES
Sheep and stock yards, sheep sheds, men's dwellings, &c., &c.
The elegance, extent, and convenience of the mansion and grounds of "Regentville," can only be appreciated by those who have had an opportunity of visiting them; suffice it therefore to enumerate the principal points thereof.
The sight of the mansion has been most judiciously chosen, as it commands a full view of the picturesque valley of the Nepean, and the romantic scenery of the adjacent mountains.
THE GARDENS,
THE VINEYARDS,
THE GROUNDS, AND
THE OUT-OFFICES,
are in every respect worthy of the princely establishment.
THE HOUSE CONTAINS handsome reception, drawing, dining, and billiard-rooms, spacious hall, suit of sleeping apartments, convenient kitchens and servants' rooms, extensive cellarge, &c.
Attached is
A COURT YARD
of 180 feet square, with
STABLING AND COACH-HOUSES
of the most complete and extensive description.
THE VINEYARD
IS EIGHT ACRES IN EXTENT,
and contains all the choicest vines in the colony; this can either be cultivated for the profit of the proprietor, or let to great advantage. Upon the vineyard are erected
SUPERIOR COTTAGE AND STORES,
With
WINE CELLARS AND WINE PRESSES,
and there is always abundance of water from the dam in the vicinity.
The house, gardens, and vineyard, stand upon an area of about 14 acres; attached are
313 ACRES
of superior grazing land; a considerable portion of which is also adapted for cultivation.

The Auctioneer, in calling public attention to this really important sale, will merely observe:
AS REGARDS THE MANSION AND GROUNDS, that independently of the value which attaches to this property as a gentleman's residence, it must be borne in mind by those connected with pastoral pursuits, that the possession of so valuable a homestead must place them beyond the caprices and fluctuations of the Sydney market, when receiving fat stock from their stations in the interior.

AS REGARDS THE AGRICULTURAL LANDS, every farmer and every immigrant ought to attend to this important sale, as they are lands not only now valuable, but from the certainty of
RAILWAY COMMUNICATION
to the interior, must soon quintuple their present market price.

Terms:
One-half cash; one-half bills at six months' date, with security.

Plan on view at the rooms of the auctioneer.

TITLE GUARANTEED. 8807

TEA.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE.
BY ORDER OF WILLIAM C. BOTTS, ESQ.,
TO CLOSE THE IMPORTATION EX LADY MARGARET.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,
3024 PACKAGES TEA, namely,—
1104 Chests Hysonskin
1196 Half chests ditto
176 Boxes ditto
14 Half-chests Twankay
80 Boxes ditto
12 Half-chests Gunpowder
50 Boxes ditto
84 Ditto Imperial
186 Ditto Hyson
103 Half-chests Oulong Souchong
20 Boxes Flowery Pekoe.
☞ These teas are deservedly reputed to be amongst the best ever imported into this market, and are therefore especially worthy of the attention of the trade.
For terms, see future advertisement. 9184

MAIZE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1,
At eleven o'clock,
350 BUSHELS MAIZE,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
And in lots to suit purchasers. 9254

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

MORTGAGE FOR £263.
WITH INTEREST AT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEW-TOWN.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 3,
At eleven o'clock,
THE MORTGAGE OF £263, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, expiring 11th April, 1851, on the following valuable property, at Newtown, viz. :—
SUPERIOR SIX ROOMED COTTAGE, with commodious out-houses, and upwards of FOUR ACRES of LAND, a part of which is comprised in the garden and grounds, and the residue cleared for cultivation.

☞ As this mortgage is only sold to close several interests in an intestate estate, and as the property is worth immeasurably more than the mortgage, the sale is especially worthy of attention.

For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer. 9182

THE LACHLAN RIVER.
THAT SPLENDID FATTENING STATION SITUATE IN THE LACHLAN DISTRICT, KNOWN AS "KANGAROOBY," ABUNDANTLY WATERED AND GRASSED IN THE VERY WORST OF SEASONS, HAVING EXTENSIVE CAPABILITIES BOTH FOR SHEEP AND CATTLE.
Together with
800 HEAD more or less of the very best bred CATTLE in the colony.

MR. MORT
HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 17,
At 11 o'clock,
One of the most complete and valuable Cattle properties that has been offered for sale for months past, the brief particulars of which are given below.
THE STATION
is known as "Kangarooby," and is situate on the Lachlan River, about 80 miles distant from Bathurst, and comprising 49 square miles of luxuriant country, watered by never failing springs and creeks in almost every part of the run. The improvements upon the run are very superior, and embrace
Good six roomed Cottage, with detach kitchen
Dairy, scullery
Men's sleeping rooms
Cheese presses, bails, calf pens, &c.
Complete piggery
Half acre of garden in cultivation, and capital well of beautiful water, never known to fail.
Five-rail new stockyards, for 1000 head
Four-stall stables
Cultivation and horse paddocks, the former under crop.
AS REGARDS THE CATTLE,
it is no exaggeration to state that, as a herd, they are equal to any in the colony, being from the well known herds of Thomas Icely, Esq.
They consist of the usual proportions, about one-half being quiet cows and heifers, all the cows being broken to bail. Amongst the herd are several pure bred Durham and Devon bulls.
The whole herd are in first-rate condition—indeed from the nature of the run, they cannot be otherwise.

☞ A splendid opportunity undoubtedly for purchasing into a profitable station, in a most favoured locality, the more particularly as the run commands a capital sheep country! Such chances as the present ought not to be lost, as looking to the bright prospects of the colony, properties of this description must increase most materially in value.
TERMS:—
One-third cash; one-third three months; one-third six months. 8525

NARELLAN, COWPASTURES.

MR. ROBERTS is instructed by Mr. Bayley, who is removing from the district, to sell by public auction, at Mr. Greenfield's, the Queen's Arms, Narellan,
ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1,
At noon,
The household furniture, carts, waggons, horses, cows, &c.
Terms—Cash. 9240

Sydney, 27th November, 1849.
ANNANDALE BRIDGE TOLL GATE.
ON Wednesday, the 5th day of December next, at the Government Sale Room, in the Old Military Barracks, Sydney, after the sale at 12 o'clock, of the Government Tolls and Ferries, the Commissioners of the Sydney Road Trust, appointed under the Act of Council, 13th Victoria, No. 41, will cause to be put up to auction the lease for one year, commencing the 1st day of January, 1850, of the tolls and dues authorised to be collected at the Toll Gate at Annandale Bridge, on the road leading from Sydney to Parramatta. Upset price, £2000.
A bond (in double the amount of the rent) with two responsible sureties, will be required for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month. A warrant of attorney will also be required.
Further particulars may be obtained by application to the undersigned.
By order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) WILLIAM JAQUES,
Licensed Auctioneer,
9089 Bourke-street.

PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.

TOLLS.
AT 12 o'clock on Monday, the Tenth day of December, the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, appointed under the Act of the Governor and Council 13 Victoria, No. 41, will put up to auction, at the Police Office, Parramatta, the Leases for one year commencing the 1st day of January, 1850, of the Tolls and Dues authorised and imposed by the Act of the Governor and Council 2 William IV. No. 12, arising and to be collected at the undermentioned Toll Gates.
AT THE TOLL GATE.
1st.—At Beckett's Bridge, on the road between Sydney and Parramatta, and also on the road between Parramatta and Liverpool. Upset price £400.
2nd.—At Broken Back Bridge, on the road between Parramatta and Windsor. Upset price £345.
3rd.—Near Pitt Row, Parramatta, on the Western road to Emu Ferry. Upset price £435.
To be put up in separate lots.
Each lessee, with two responsible sureties, must enter into a bond and warrant of attorney, securing regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month, and containing an engagement binding him to a due observance of the conditions.
Further particulars may be obtained by application at the Police Office, Parramatta.
PATRICK HILL,
Chairman.
Parramatta, November 28, 1849. 9277

Printed and Published by Charles Kemp *and* John Fairfax, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Friday November* 30, 1849.

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